The New-York Times.

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BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1872 EMBODIED AS A PREAMBLE TO THE BILL—MR. BUTLER ON JOHN BROWN "THE YOUNGER"—THE FINAL VOTE 163 TO 98—A PROPOSED BILL IN RELATION TO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To-day at 12 o'clock Gen. Butler called the previous question on the Civil Rights bill, and took the floor to close the debate, having first yielded fifteen minutes of his hour to Gen. Garfield. Gen. Butler devoted himself to his assailants during the debate on this bill, and attempted to verify his boast of yesterday that he never left any who attacked him till they had got enough. He said a good many sharp things of various members, but reserved for John Young Brown the severest of his chastisements. Butler sketched the history and character of John Brown, without calling his name, and, having completed the sketch, said, "That man was in Heaven, a place where liars never go. That man was John Brown the elder, not the younger of that name." He could hardly have said in plainer language that John Young Brown was a liar, and yet he had managed his statement so skillfully that no violation of the rules could be charged against him. Then Butler produced the report of a committee of the House which investigated in a former Congress the claim of Brown to a seat, which report shows a very violent secession record for him. Mr. Hale, of New-York, made the point of order that the report could not be read, because it was not pertinent to the subject of debate, but the affair was one in which it was evident Butler had the right to decide for himself the pertinency and line of his argument, and he persisted in the reading. Mr. Eldredge had some of Butler's words taken down, but was not able to find anything unparliamentary in them. The Speaker could rule on the rights, but not on the proprieties of debate. Butler could not be prevented from placing himself on the same level with Brown by discussing a great political question in an offensive personal manner, but the Republican dissatisfaction with his course was plainly manifested. There was a good deal of excitement attending the closing of the debate, but it was rather on account of expected than actual occurrences. When Butler concluded his remarks, the House proceeded to vote upon the bill and amendments. The first vote was on Mr. Kellogg's amendment to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, striking out the school clause. This amendment was made and a call for the yeas and nays was refused. Mr. White's bill was next rejected by a vote of 91 to 114. A demand for the yeas and nays was refused on this also. The question next recurred on Mr. Cessna's motion to substitute the bill passed by the Senate for the bill that was pending. This also was rejected, the vote standing 113 for to 148 against. Messrs. Foster and Lawrence, before the result was announced, changed from nay to yea. The bill of the Judiciary Committee, with the school clause stricken out, was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and final passage, and the roll was called on the adoption of the preamble taken from the Democratic platform amid much merriment on both sides of the House. But twenty-three votes were recorded against it. The vote was now ordered on the final passage of the bill and resulted—yeas 163, nays 98. The insertion in the bill of the Civil Rights plank in the Democratic Convention of three years ago was indeed an amusing episode of the proceedings. The Democrats could not very well vote against their own party declarations, though twenty-three were so recorded. For the bill, with the Democratic platform included, no Democratic vote was given. Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, was the only Northern Republican voting against the bill. There is nothing left in the bill as passed which is of very great consequence to the negro or the white race, and nothing worth the time that has been wasted during the last two weeks of efforts to get the bill before the House. It now goes to the Senate. That body is more radical on the subject of the bill than is the House, and what complications may arise is not known, but in case of any controversy between the two Houses the bill must fail to receive final action.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The subcommittee appointed by the joint committee of the Republican caucuses have held several meetings, and have agreed upon a bill in relation to affairs in the Southern States, which will be reported at a meeting of the joint committee which is expected to be held on Monday night. The subcommittee have had before them all the bills and recommendations on Southern affairs, and from these have drafted one bill which will contain three main propositions. The first and most important of these will be embraced in the first section providing the re-enactment of the fourth section of the Kuklux act, which authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus when such a procedure is, in his judgment, made necessary by the prevalence of violence and disorder. The second section of the bill will provide for the appointment of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Elections, with specific authority to make arrests in cases where intimidation is practiced, and where any interference is made with the polling of the vote. This section will also provide that the ballots cast at each polling place shall be counted by the election officers the night following the day of the election, and at the place at which the polling took place. The third section will declare it to be a high misdemeanor for persons to interfere with the election officers or ballot-boxes during the holding of an election, and will prescribe severe penalties in such cases, and also in cases where men cross the line from one State to another to interfere with elections. The subcommittee believe it best to confine the bill to the three features named, and are of opinion that the statutes provide the authority for correcting all other wrongs not provided for in their proposed bill. Should the joint committee meet on Monday night the bill will be reported and adopted, when it will be recommended to the caucuses of the respective Houses, and, if approved, will be at once introduced in the House and pressed to passage.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT

WASHINGTON, Feb 5.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day the second fifty cases on the calendar were called over and it was found that only one case, No. 95, (Charles H. Frisbie, of New-York, vs. the United States) was ready for trial, being the case of the master of the clipper-ship Jacob Bell for personal effects destroyed by the Florida, Feb. 12, 1863. The amount claimed was $7,549 61. The case was submitted upon the evidence and argued by Oscar Frisbie for the claimant and Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell for the United States. By agreement case No. 442, (John S. Doane, of Massachusetts, vs. the United States,) the claim being that of a sailor on board the Sea Lark, for loss of clothing, money, &c., taken by the men of the Alabama, May 3, 1863, was submitted on the evidence and argued by F. W. Hackett for the claimant, and Mr. Cresswell for the United States. No other cases in the second call of fifty being ready the court adjourned till Monday.

THE TEXAS-PACIFIC RAILROAD LOBBY.

PARTIAL SUCCESS WITH THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS—A BILL TO BE REPORTED TO THE FULL COMMITTEE ON MONDAY—ITS MAIN PROVISIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The subcommittee of the Committee of the House on Pacific Railroads have agreed upon a bill for the relief of Tom Scott, which will be reported to the full committee at its next meeting, probably next Monday. Scott's friends claim that the full committee will agree upon the bill by a vote of seven to five. One of the members of the committee has made a similar statement. Another member expresses the opinion that the committee will reject the bill. The members of the subcommittee voting for the bill are reported to be Messrs. Houghton of California, Barnum of Connecticut, Wells of Missouri, and Sypher of Louisiana. Against the bill was Mr. Williams, of Michigan. The bill provides for a commission, to be appointed by the President, to examine each ten miles of road when constructed, and on their report the Secretary of the Treasury is to indorse a guarantee of the interest on the bonds. The bill says:

The bonds on which interest is guaranteed, shall be duly executed by the respective companies, and deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent of $40,000 per mile of road constructed, or acquired and equipped by [illegible], as aforesaid, and shall be made payable in gold forty years after their date, with coupons for interest, half yearly in gold coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and for the purposes of this act one-half of the lines of the roads shall be considered as located in the plain or open country and one-half in the rough or mountainous country, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall only deliver to the companies for road so constructed and equipped in the plain or open country such bonds at the rate of $30,000 per mile, and for road constructed and equipped in the rough or mountainous country at the rate of $40,000, per mile, making an average of $35,000 per mile on the whole line through, the remaining $5,000 per mile of such bonds to be retained in the Treasury of the United States as and for the purposes hereinafter provided. Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners appointed by the President to certify to the actual expenditure of the moneys required for the purpose of constructing and equipping the lines up to the Government standard, as required by law, and all bonds of the company secured under the mortgage over and above the amount actually required, as above, shall remain in the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not be issued, except to provide additional facilities after the completion of the road, to meet the requirements of the public as set forth in this act. The delivery of the bonds is to constitute a first lien or mortgage upon the lines of road and telegraph upon which such bonds are issued. To provide for the interest and a sinking fund to pay the bonds at maturity, there shall be set apart, first, the entire net cash proceeds of sales of lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the road upon which bonds shall be issued under the provisions of this act; secondly, the whole amount that shall be earned and be due from the Government of the United States for the transportation of troops and supplies and for its postal and telegraphic service; thirdly, a sufficient amount from the earnings of the road to make up each interest payment to be provided for, and also to provide a sinking fund to commence with the year 1880 and to continue until the year 1900, equal to one per centum and thereafter two per centum per annum, on the whole amount of bonds so issued and outstanding.

THE COLD SNAP.

SEVERE WEATHER OUT WEST—ONE MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—But one fatal result of the terrible storm which prevailed on Wednesday, near Owatonna, has thus far been reported. On Wednesday night William Gridley, while on his way to his farm, was frozen to death, and his companion is so badly frozen that he will probably die.

The railroad tracks were nearly all reported clear on Thursday night, and all trains were expected to run on time to-day.

WHOLESALE ESCAPE OF DANGEROUS CRIMINALS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5.—When the deputy jailer, John Renaud, went to relieve the watchmen, Miller and Head, at the jail this morning, he found them locked in a cell, and, upon examination, it was discovered that Robert Wilmer, alias Judd, alias Pete McCartney; George Rankin, alias Hoosier; John Hall; J. W. Moore, alias Mike Rogers; and Robert Brown, alias Joe Rittenhouse, all notorious counterfeiters, had escaped. It appears that about 3 o'clock A. M. Wilmer and Rankin got their cell opened in some way not definitely known, passed out into the large hall of the jail, seized Watchman Miller, bound and gagged him, and then laid in wait for Watchman Head, whom they treated in the same manner, and locked both in the cell. Having everything their own way, they then released the other men named above, also John Lee and J. W. Purdon, under charges of murder, and Dan Barrow, a hotel thief. They then took the keys from Miller, opened the inside gate, removed several bricks from the wall, underneath the window, crept through the hole thus made into the yard and, finding the gate into the outer yard open, escaped without further trouble. Lee and Purdon refused to leave the jail, and unbound the watchmen, but would not unlock the door of the cell in which they were confined, consequently the escape was not discovered until the time arrived for their regular relief.

SMALL-POX IN A CHICAGO POOR-HOUSE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Through negligence on the part of the Inspectors of the Cook County Poor-house, an applicant was admitted who had been attacked with small-pox. In consequence, a large number of the inmates have taken the disease, which now rages fearfully in that institution. Thirty-seven persons are said to be suffering from it.

THE BEAUFORT LUNATIC ASYLUM FIRE.

QUEBEC, Feb. 5.—Thus far eight bodies have been discovered in the ruins of the Beaufort Lunatic Asylum. Mrs. Roe, of Three Rivers, and Mrs. Sheridan, of Inverness, who killed her four children, are among the victims. It is reported that one of the escaped lunatics, named Fleury, has killed his sister at Three Rivers with an ax.

THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 5.—One ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. Jones received twenty-two votes, and the balance was scattered among eighteen different candidates. Both parties are completely demoralized.

ACQUITTED ON A CHARGE OF BABY FARMING.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, the alleged baby-farmers, had a preliminary examination to-day and were acquitted.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSED MEASURES FOR INCREASING THE REVENUE.

ADDITIONAL TAX ON WHISKY AND TOBACCO—THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTY NOT TO BE REIMPOSED—THE HENNEPIN CANAL BILL—MR. PINCHBACK PRESSING HIS CLAIM FOR A SEAT IN THE SENATE—A MEMORIAL TO THAT BODY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Ways and Means Committee had another adjourned meeting to-night, but have not yet determined upon a bill to increase revenues. It is true that one specific proposition was made to tax tea and was voted down in the shape in which it was raised. It is not thereby absolutely settled that tea will not be taxed, but as was foreshadowed two days ago, it is probable that on account of the speculative interests involved, and the impossibility of deriving much revenue from that article for a year to come, the attempt will be made to secure the needed revenues from other articles. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the opinion that he can collect a tax of a dollar a gallon on whisky, and the statistics show that the stock on hand and in bond is not very large, and there is not now time before the passage of a bill to manufacture great quantities in anticipation of the tax. The increase from such a tax as this would amount to near $20,000,000 in the next year. The field is an inviting one, therefore, for the committee to examine. Inquiries concerning the amount that can be gained from tobacco will also be made, and it is said that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 increase from this source may be secured. The proposition to change the ad valorem duties on sugars to a specific tax is urged, and the probable increase from such a change is estimated by the sugar producers to be about seven million of dollars, mostly from the more certain collections and the prevention of frauds. Ten millions might be gained from a tax of a dollar a barrel on petroleum, which would only raise the cost of oil about three cents per gallon. The committee is now looking over the whole field to see where the needed $30,000,000 can be obtained, and what propositions will succeed in the House. It is nearly certain that the taxes will be placed upon a few articles, for the most part luxuries, and that no effort will be made to amend the Tariff laws generally.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

The Rock Island and Hennepin Canal bill will be pressed to a vote probably next Monday, though its friends do not intend to place it in the way of the Appropriation bills. The vote by which the bill was taken up was very large, but included many members who will vote against the passage of the bill. The Hennepin Canal is the strongest of the proposed inland water-line improvements, and its friends are confident it will be authorized. The railroad men are looking to this bill with a great deal of interest, and say, if it is defeated, it will be considered generally to have settled adversely all the railroad schemes, for it is thought to be stronger than any one of them. In this view the action on the measure becomes doubly important.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Pinchback will to-morrow present a petition to the Senate asking for speedy action in his case. He does not dispute the statement of the President that the election of 1872 was a gigantic fraud, but says: "Your memorialist, admitting informality in some respects, in which the will of the majority of the legal voters of Louisiana was ascertained relative to State officers elected November, 1872, alleges and believes, as at present informed, that the State Government, of which Gov. Kellogg is the head, and the General Assembly meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, New-Orleans, in January, 1873, were really elected, and the choice of the people, and as such entitled to perform the functions of a State Government, including an election by the Legislature of a Senator of the United States." He thinks that the President in the absence of revision, by Congress, gave not a *de facto* but a *de jure* government to Louisiana, and concludes: "Your memorialist further represents that the delay on the part of the honorable Senate in taking decisive action in the Louisiana case has not only been used by his enemies to damage the good name and destroy his influence, but has created a doubt in the popular mind relative to the validity of the present State Government of Louisiana, which has greatly tended to prostrate the business and industries of the State, and to disturb the public quiet and order of society. As a matter, therefore, involving not only his personal rights and title to office, but as a question affecting the right of Louisiana to full representation in the Senate of the United States, and as important to the peace and prosperity of the State, your memorialist would respectfully and earnestly ask definite and speedy action on his credentials as Senator elect from the State of Louisiana."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDING APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Appropriations have restored the original limit of appropriation, namely, $4,000,000, for the entire expense of the site and completion of the public building at Chicago.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $8,773,303; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,945,000; coin, 68,988,058, including coin certificates, $23,448,300; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Chief Engineer William S. Slamm has been detached from duty as President of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Tennessee, and upon the arrival of that vessel on the Asiatic Station to discharge the duties of Fleet Engineer.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

It is ascertained from one of the Freedman's Bank Commissioners that all the branches are now closed; that proper care and economy are being exercised in the collection of money; that several pieces of property were lately offered for sale at auction in this city, but, not finding bidders at fair prices, were withdrawn to wait for better times; and that the present prospect is that the depositors will not receive more than forty or forty-five cents on the dollar.

PROPOSED ARMY MUSEUM.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular stating that he would be pleased to receive from the officers and soldiers of the army articles appropriate for a museum to be established in connection with the War Department at Washington, D. C. Contributions of articles and specimens having an historical or scientific value to the military service, and things of general interest and curiosity in connection therewith are solicited.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK RIOTS.

BATHURST, N. B., Feb. 5.—All the troops have been ordered home from Caraquette, and left there last night, everything being quiet. A special commission will be appointed to try the prisoners at the end of the month. Call's Battery of Artillery will be stationed at the Court-house until after the trial.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ILLINOIS—THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES SEVERELY CENSURED BY THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION FOR ITS ACTION IN RELATION TO DR. SEYMOUR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Considerable excitement was created in the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, which closed its session this afternoon, by the introduction of the report of a special committee of thirteen to whom had been referred the correspondence between certain members of the convention and Rev. Dr. Seymour, who was elected Bishop at the last annual convention. The committee reported that, in the course of the House of Deputies of the late General Convention in reference to Dr. Seymour, inquisitorial powers were assumed and acted upon, and that it pronounced judicial condemnation upon Dr. Seymour, and what that assemblage were pleased to denominate "the false doctrine of his view of the Holy Eucharist." The report, which covers three columns of the Chicago *Times*, discusses the rights of the House of Deputies or of a standing committee in regard to a Bishop elect, holding that according to the fourth article of the general constitution the choice of a Bishop rests with the convention of the diocese; that assent to the consecration by the House of Deputies or standing committees was not intended by the law-makers of the Church, for that, if tenable, would subject the choice of diocesan conventions to the arbitrary will of the House of Deputies or of the committees, and would be in conflict with the constitutional provision giving the choice of the Bishop to the diocese. There would no longer be freedom of choice in dioceses. The House of Deputies were asked to testify only so far as they were informed. They refused to so testify, but instituted an ex parte investigation against Seymour, and pronounced judicial condemnation. "As well," says the report, "might a witness called in a secular court to give evidence of his information, put himself, before responding, upon inquiry for prejudicial gossip, and then imagine that his office was judicially to condemn. As well might a witness to a will, when called upon to prove its execution, decline to answer whether at the making the testator was of sound mind, and resolve himself into the mockery of a fancied court of probate, privately consult the views of those who desire to break the testament, and, with gravity and consequence, procure an imaginary judicial condemnation of the will for want of testamentary capacity in the maker. Neither the House of Deputies nor the standing committees possess any judicial powers, and the slightest assumption of judicial powers by either is nothing short of usurpation. In concluding its report the committee recommended the adoption of a series of resolutions to the effect that it be adopted as expressive of the sense of the Diocese of Illinois, and that the convention enters its solem protest against the course pursued by the lower house of the late General Convention in the case of Rev. Dr. Seymour as being unprecedented, unjustifiable, illegal, and revolutionary, and that a protest be entered in advance against any action in future, either by standing committees or the House of Deputies in conflict with views embraced in the report. When the report was submitted to a vote much excitement prevailed, but the first resolution indorsing the document as the sense of the diocese was adopted. An amendment to the second resolution, to the effect that the report be submitted to the deliberate judgment of the Church at large, and its further discussion be postponed until the next Diocesan Convention, was adopted.

REV. LEIGHTON COLEMAN DECLINES THE BISHOPRIC OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 5th.—Rev. Leighton Coleman has formally declined the Episcopate of the Northern Wisconsin Diocese, to which he was recently elected.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and is highest in Mississippi, The pressure has also risen rapidly in Montana and the North-west, behind a depression that has developed during the day; and has advanced north-eastward over Lake Huron. The temperature has risen slightly in the Atlantic and Gulf States and decidedly in the lake region. It has fallen in the extreme North-west. Clear weather is very generally reported, except local snows, over the lower lakes, and cloudiness in Texas, Iowa, and Nebraska. The rivers have risen somewhat at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg, and fallen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday in the South Atlantic States, stationary and rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and somewhat higher temperature.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, north-east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, except cloud, and possibly rain, in Texas, where a cold norther will follow.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, south-west winds veering to north-west, stationary and falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and local snows.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the North-west, and the upper lake region, rising barometer, northerly winds, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-west winds, higher temperatures, and generally clear weather, except snow in the northern portions.

The Ohio River will cease rising, but the Lower Mississippi River will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	25°	11°	3:30 P. M.	27°	20°
6 A. M.	27°	10°	6 P. M.	24°	18°
9 A. M.	24°	11°	9 P. M.	22°	17°
12 M.	26°	15°	12 P. M.	17°	18°

Average temperature yesterday........15°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........24°

CANADA.

MASONIC LODGE OF SORROW—A SMALL STANDING ARMY RECOMMENDED—THE RIEL MATTER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 5.—To-morrow a Masonic Lodge of Sorrow for the late Grand Master Wilson, will be held here, at which the wives and daughters of Masons will be presented. Representatives of the craft from several of the States will be in attendance. The ceremony will be solemn and imposing.

Major Gen. Selby Smith, in his report on the state of the militia, recommends the establishment of a small standing army.

The Riel question promises to make the opening of the session interesting. Mr. Mousseau has already put a motion on paper for a petition to the Queen to grant complete amnesty. Mr. Masson will bring up a discussion on a commutation of Lepine's sentence, by moving for the royal instructions to the Governor General and all the papers having reference to the matter. These motions will probably be brought on very early next week.

ICE-BOAT REGATTA.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The annual regatta of the New-Hamburg Ice-boat Association will take place to-morrow. There will be three races in all, and thirteen ice-yachts are entered. There are several hundred dollars' worth of prizes, and a clear ice surface twelve miles in length to sail over.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE PEACE OF EUROPE—THE RECOGNITION OF ALFONSO—CHINA AND JAPAN—THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—THE COLONIES—TRADE AND FINANCE—LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen in her speech says:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: My relations with all foreign powers are friendly.

The peace of Europe continues unbroken, and I trust it will remain so. I shall do my endeavors thereunto.

The conference at Brussels on the usages of war has been concluded. My Government has carefully examined the reports of its deliberations, but considering the importance of the principles involved and the widely divergent opinions therein expressed and the improbability of their reconciliation, I have refused proposals for further negotiations.

The Serrano Government in Spain has ceased to exist, and Prince Alfonso has been called to the throne. The question of recognizing him, in concert with other powers, is now before my Government and a decision will not be long delayed. I earnestly hope that peace will be speedily restored to that great but unfortunate country.

Exertions for the suppression of the East African slave trade have not been relaxed. I confidently trust they will result in the complete extinction of that traffic, which is equally repugnant to humanity and injurious to legitimate commerce.

The differences between China and Japan, once threatening war, are now happily adjusted. I have learned with pleasure that my Minister at Pekin was largely instrumental in effecting this result.

The past year has been one of general prosperity and progress throughout the colonies.

The Gold Coast shows a steady advance in the establishment of civil government; peace has been maintained and slavery abolished. Henceforward there will be freedom there as elsewhere. I shall doubtless have your concurrence in any measures which it shall be my duty to adopt insuring a wise and humane system of native administration in Natal.

An ample harvest has restored prosperity in India. By the blessing of Providence I was able to entirely avert the loss of life which was apprehended from famine.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The finances are in a satisfactory condition.

The trade of the country has somewhat fallen short, but there has been general prosperity, supported by an excellent harvest. Reductions of taxation have led to a steady increase in the consumption of the necessaries of life and such articles as contribute to the revenue.

The Queen recommends the repeal of exceptional statutes in relation to the peace of Ireland and the enactment of laws for the transfer of land and the reconstruction of the judicature. She also recommends the passage of acts for the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes, for the consolidation of the sanitary laws, to prevent the pollution of rivers, and for the establishment of the office of Public Prosecutor.

THE REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE RECOGNITION OF ALFONSO.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Lords to-night the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved and seconded.

Earl Granville remarked that the list of new measures proposed by the Government was meagre, and thought that to leave the question of the recognition of King Alfonso open to parliamentary criticism was unprecedented.

The Duke of Richmond replied that the Government would decide that question on its own responsibility.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the address, the Marquis of Hartington said he trusted that Alfonso would not be recognized as King of Spain until there was some proof that he would rule in accordance with the wishes of his people.

The address was adopted in both Houses.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The bark Conway, from Pensacola for London, put into Falmouth to-day, leaky.

SPAIN.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ROYAL TROOPS—THE CARLISTS DEMORALIZED.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The national troops continue to meet with success in their operations against the Carlists.

It is reported that the insurgents are demoralized.

SENOR ZORILLA INVITED TO EXILE HIMSELF FOR INTRIGUING WITH REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Dispatches from Madrid say the Government has requested Señor Zorrilla to travel abroad in consequence of detection in an intrigue with the Republicans. Señor Zorrilla left Madrid for Paris to-night.

FRANCE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY TILL THURSDAY NEXT—ELIGIBILITY TO THE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday next, without taking final action on the Ventavon bill.

M. Colombet, a Legitimist, intends to introduce an amendment making members of the royal and imperial dynasties ineligible to the Presidency.

THE PAPACY.

AUSTRIA AND THE CANDIDACY OF CARDINAL RAUSCHER.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* special dispatch from Rome says efforts have been made in ecclesiastical circles to ascertain whether the Austrian Government is inclined to support Cardinal Rauscher's election to the Papacy, but that Government has declined to interfere, fearing that it will be held responsible by Germany for the policy of the new Pope.

It is thought that the Conservatives of Austria would favor the candidacy of Cardinal Rauscher should they succeed to power.

CHINA.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Tsaetien, son of Prince Chun, has been proclaimed Emperor of China.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

M. DE LESSEPS' SUPPORT INVOKED BY THE AGENTS OF NICARAGUA.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Consuls General of Nicaragua at Paris and London recently addressed a letter to M. De Lesseps, asking his support for the projected Nicaraguan interoceanic canal.

M. De Lesseps has replied, favoring the proposed route as the best in case it should be found impossible to construct a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, which route he recommeded to the United States, and says he will be glad to give the Nicaragua enterprise his concurrence, and the advantage of such information as he has in his possession.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AGREE TO THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE—DISCONTENT BY M'ENERY'S AND PENN'S FRIENDS.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The Conservative members of the Legislature have been in session all day discussing the compromise proposition. At midnight they agreed, by a vote thirty-nine to twenty-seven, to recognize the Kellogg Government, if they be allowed to control the Lower House by seating the five members ejected on the 9th inst. by the military. There is great excitement in the city. McEnery and Penn are of course ignored by the compromise, and their friends are very indignant. Disturbances may occur here to-morrow.

CUBA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS—THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO LEAD THE VOLUNTEERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The following intelligence is published as official:

The insurgent commander, Gomez, has succeeded until now in avoiding the columns of Gens. Espondas and Valeras. He sent a portion of his cavalry under Sanguili to the jurisdiction of Trinidad, and another detachment under Gonzalez to Santa Clara and Cienfuegos. The first body was closely pressed by the Spaniards. At one time it was on the point of losing its horses, and was finally obliged to retreat. The detachment under Gonzalez was more fortunate, and, after an engagement with the Spanish forces, managed to penetrate into some settlements and burn three or four plantations. Different squadrons of cavalry have been ordered to concentrate on and reinforce the defensive line from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara, and when they arrive there they will make it difficult for Gonzalez to continue his raids.

Meanwhile orders have been issued for the volunteer cavalry regiments Colon and Guamutas to take the field and advance into the jurisdiction of Santa Clara.

It is positively stated that Captain General Concha will soon put himself at the head of the volunteers and command them in person until all danger to the Cinco Villas has ceased.

The volunteers of Alacranes have offered their services to the Government.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

THE OPERATORS OF THE BORDEN MILL TO CONSULT WITH THEIR EMPLOYER—DISAFFECTION IN THE RANKS OF THE STRIKERS—AN EARLY COLLAPSE PREDICTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 5.—A large meeting of striking operatives was held here to-night and important action was taken. It was decided that the strikers of the Borden Mill return to work to-morrow, and, after a day's work, appoint a deputation to receive a proposition from Mr. Borden concerning the future. This action is the result of an interview of a committee of the strikers with Mr. Borden to-day, in which, though he would not commit himself, he said that if the operatives should go to work again he thought the matter might be satisfactorily settled. The decision in this case will be eagerly watched for, and it may be the first movement toward an end of the strife; but the strikers generally still put on an appearance of determination to hold out for the first demands. The meeting to-night was attended by about 600 strikers, and resolutions were passed declaring that the best system of fighting the battle was by thinning the labor market by emigration. The Secretary of the meeting was authorized to write and contract with ship companies for that purpose. It is suggested that committees of operatives in the mills continue to collect the funds whether the strike be settled or not, and any surplus shall be spent in sending home to England such persons as are willing to go. It was also decided that the weavers in the city, whenever they have grievances, shall stop the looms at once before submitting again to the Weavers' Association. Mr. Seavy, editor of the *Liberal Journal*, who is one of the most energetic of the leaders, made a long speech at the meeting to-night expressing his belief that, before many days, the strikers would gain their ends, and his words had the effect of strengthening the hearts of the strikers. Though the meeting was harmonious, expressions of a lack of confidence in the movement were frequent. There is no doubt that many are dissatisfied at the condition of things, and the slightest turn of affairs favorable for renewing the work will no doubt be taken advantage of. There are many who predict an early collapse of the strike.

THE INDIANS.

SURRENDER OF A KIOWA CHIEF—FIGHT BETWEEN INDIANS AND TEXAN SOLDIERS—THE HOSTILE TRIBES ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The following report has been received here:

OFFICE OF THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, Jan. 27, 1875.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Big Bow, the Kiowa Chief, with four men and twelve women and children, came in to-day and surrendered, and was allowed to go to camp. He says he has not engaged in any hostile acts during the past season. He reports a fight at some point in Texas between the Quahada and a few Nokonie Comanches and some Texas soldiers, in which Black Beard and Black Horse, two Quahada chiefs, were killed, and also thirteen others, Quahadas and Nokonies, among them Horse Back's (the Nokonie Chief's) son. Horse Back cut off his hair and went into mourning for him. Big Bow said the party had been on a raid into Texas, and were returning. They had encamped near the Rio Grande and were surprised and ambushed. From his report, the fight probably occurred in the San Antonia country.

Gen. Davidson to-day released from the ice-house prison, twenty-seven young Kiowas against whom no charges could be found. They were allowed to go to the camp of their people, but not to consider themselves as fully released until such instructions should be received from Washington, the chiefs agreeing that should the rearrest of any of them be directed, they would become responsible for them and return them. Considering the possibility of a removal and as an increased restraint over them, I have regarded this course as better than to have them fully released at once, as, should their removal be decided upon, it might be an influence to work upon. Some of them were enrolled and fled at the time of the Wichita fight and went into the Cheyenne Agency, with Satanta, and surrendered. The others came in here of their own accord, and surrendered. The officer in charge reported that no charge could be made against them, and hence they were released from prison. There are still sixteen confined in the guard-house. Big Bow reports the Indians belonging to this agency who are still out as anxious to come in on some terms. He says a part of the Quahadas are already on the way in, and others will follow; that the Kiowas are as anxious as the others to come, and that a part of the Cheyennes are anxious to have peace on some terms. He reports the two captive girls, who are Germans, as still in the possession of the Cheyennes. Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. HAWORTH, United States Indian Agent.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A DAY SPENT IN READING LOVE LETTERS.

AN EPISTLE FROM BEECHER TO TILTON CONCERNING THE PLACE OF SCIENCE—COMPARISON OF ORIGINALS WITH COPIES IN PUBLISHED STATEMENTS—NOTABLE LETTERS FROM TILTON TO HIS WIFE—FRANCIS D. MOULTON IN COURT.

The whole of yesterday was consumed in the reading of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's letters to one another. All the principal parties to the action were promptly present. Tilton had assumed his seat in the witness-chair, Mr. Beecher sat by the side of his wife and sons, and Mrs. Tilton was surrounded by her usual circle of friends, among whom were Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Dunkley. The proceedings of the day were begun by Mr. Evarts reading two short letters of thanks from Beecher to Tilton, which were followed by another and a longer one, dated June 3, 1867. This document created somewhat of a sensation in court, as it revealed some of Mr. Beecher's advanced religious views. It was called out by a conversation between Tilton and Beecher, in which the former expressed an idea that he had wandered from received religious opinion. Mr. Beecher, in his letter, denies this, and says that to his mind it seemed that Tilton had simply reached that stage of development in which every active mind explores the grounds and reasons of belief for himself, and continues in the following words: "In so far as theology is concerned, if I have one purpose or aim, it is to secure for the truths now developing in the sphere of natural science a religious spirit and a harmonization with all the great cardinal truths of religion, which have thus far characterized the Christian system. I regard the labors of naturalists as indispensable to the final adjustment of truth, and I will encourage such men as Spencer to say whatever is given them, not because they have the full truth, but because they bring much truth, and because the human mind must pass through that stage before it will come to the rest and glory of the final Christianity."

The question was asked of the manner in which the Chicago *Tribune* obtained possession of portions of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's correspondence, published in that journal. It was learned that extracts from those letters were furnished to the representative of the Chicago *Tribune* by Judge Morris, who, as counsel, thought that their publication would save the plaintiff from misrepresentation. Mrs. Tilton's correspondence was then taken up, and a portion of Tilton's statement, left before the committee, and written by Augustus Maverick, was identified by Tilton, and the following portion read by Mr. Evarts: "To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse your gift of influence is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood." The original letter of Mrs. Tilton, dated Feb. 3, 1869, was then read, and the passage was found to really read as follows: "I have been thinking, my darling, that knowing, as you do, your immense power over an audience to move them at your will—that same power you have, with all public men, over any woman whom you may love. To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse *your gift of influence* is a sin." This difference between the letter as originally written by Mrs. Tilton to her husband and the quotation in Tilton's statement created some comment in court. Tilton stated that he quoted the passage as a beautiful illustration of the abhorrence in which his wife held adultery at that time, and added, "I believe she does now."

Then another love letter of Mrs. Tilton's was read, and Mr. Evarts asked Mr. Tilton if he could fix its date by the birth of one of his children. Tilton answered that when he had a wife in his house he referred to her for such information, but now that he had none he had to do without any. Mrs. Tilton flushed at this statement. The next letter of Mrs. Tilton referred to the impeachment of ex-President Johnson and to a visit of Mr. Beecher, when the latter put one of Tilton's children to sleep. After this a number of letters from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, and from him to her were read. Their general tone was that of excessive affection. In one of them Mrs. Tilton, referring to some domestic trouble, her mother's and another lady's divorce suits, says, "If I were a lawyer I would certainly change my profession or beg rather than investigate such miseries." In one letter, having for its basis the novel of *Griffith Gaunt*, Tilton places the love of the soul above the love of the heart, and says, "Men and women who have the mere natural instinct for loving, love with the heart; but they who have a true genius for loving, love with their soul. The noblest part of love is honor, fidelity, constancy, self-abnegation—not the clasp of the hand, nor the kiss of the lips, nor the ecstasy of fondness. Sometimes that which more delights the heart most cheats the soul. It is for this reason that lovers ought sometimes to be separated."

In another letter written by Tilton to his wife, and dated Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1866, Tilton uses the following extraordinary language: "I don't expect, however, to be lonesome much longer, for I am to meet you in Chicago. Now, that the other man has gone off lecturing, as your letter mentions, you can afford to come to me. Leave home, children, kith, and kin, and cleave unto him to whom you originally promised to cleave. You promised the other man to cleave to me, and yet you leave me all alone and cleave to him.

'O, frailty! thy name is woman'."

During the latter portion of the proceedings, Frank Moulton, accompanied by Mr. Brose, came into court. His advent produced some sensation. After the customary admonition to to the jury, the court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the reading of the letters will be resumed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Counsel for the defendant did not resume the cross-examination of the plaintiff until 11:15 o'clock, when Mr. Evarts put the following questions:

Q.—Look at that, Mr. Tilton, and say in whose handwriting it is? A.—It is in Mr. Beecher's, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the occasion and the circumstances under which you received that? A.—I remember the occasion to which it alludes. I can't remember the exact place or time of receiving this note.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care for that. I mean the occasion. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it in regard to that service in respect of his son which you have before spoken of? A.—It was in regard to that service; yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts read the following note:

MY DEAR THEODORE: I should be glad whenever you use this inkstand you should be reminded of my gratitude to you for love service rendered.

H. W. B.

Mr. Evarts—This relates to the occasion—to the service you performed, and which he

had regarded very highly, as you stated in reference to his son, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was accompanied with the gift of an inkstand? A.—Yes, Sir. Permit me to say, Mr. Evarts, that I have nowhere said that he regarded it very highly.

Q.—But he thanked you very highly for it? A.—Yes, Sir, he did, but I always thought he overestimated the service.

Mr. Evarts—That I understand you to say.

Witness—But I never allowed myself to refer to that, or to say to anybody about it that he regarded it as a very momentous service done to him; I have very rarely alluded to it myself.

Mr. Evarts—Well, look at that now, and say in whose handwriting that is? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—And that envelope? A.—In the same handwriting, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Fullerton)—Look at that letter and envelope.

Mr. Evarts read the note as follows:

MARCH 17, 1864.

MY DEARLY BELOVED THEODORE: I *thank* you (thank underscored.) I read your notice of father and mother with tears. All others that I have seen are cold by its side. I felt its sympathy and love deeply. Yours ever, H. W. B.

Mr. Evarts (to the stenographer)—Mark both letter and envelope with the same mark.

Q. (handing letter to witness)—Look at that and see whose handwriting it is. A.—It is Mr. Beecher's handwriting, Sir; I should like to look at it, it is so long since I have seen it; I was afraid that letter had been lost; I am glad somebody has found it. [Hands the letter back to Mr. Evarts, who submits it to Mr. Fullerton to read, and then reads it, as follows:]

BEECHER TO TILTON—RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

June 3, 1867.

MY DEAR THEODORE: In thinking over our conversation respecting your position on religious matters, it occurs to me to say that you are liable to do yourself an unnecessary injustice by supposing or affirming that you have wandered from received opinions, whereas it seems to me that you have simply entered that stage of development in which every active mind explores the grounds and reasons of belief for itself. Now, it is impossible for one, unless cautious even to coldness, to pursue such investigations without great oscillations of belief—without seeming at one time averse to one view, and then again seeking it with greater avidity than ever. It is a question so wide, so grave, that one ought not to commit himself upon it after a year or several years' reading. You seem to me to follow your *sympathies* largely in investigation. This has its advantages, and is one way of studying, but it requires *far more* time and caution, inasmuch as it will surely lead you to accept things from poetical or emotive reasons, which are but *half-truth* which need and will get, by longer experience, much modification. The formation of opinions upon religious questions to any such a nature as yours is a matter of *growth* more than of logic. Under such a state of facts, therefore, I would submit whether you can wisely, or even truly, say that you stand on this or on that ground, and whether you do not, in justice to your finer self, require all the privileges according to *those who are investigating*. In part, I write from experience. I look back upon periods when, if I had expressed the then results of thought and reading, I should have committed myself to views which I have outlived or left behind. I find myself slowly but surely going from those views of human nature and of Divine government which have underlaid for a thousand years the evangelical churches. It seems to me that I discern, arising from studies in natural science, a surer foothold of these views than they have ever had. In so far as theology is concerned, if I have one purpose or aim, it is to secure for the truths now developing in the sphere of natural science a religious spirit and a harmonization with all the great catuinal truths of religion which have thus far characterized the Christian system. I turn with more and more chill and dread from that brief and fruitless desert of Naturalism, which so many are hailing as a second Paradise. I regard the labors of naturalists as indispensable to the final adjustment of truth. And I would encourage such men as Spencer to say whatever is given them, not because they have full truth, but because they bring much truth, and because the human mind must pass through that stage before it will come to the rest and glory of the final Christianity—the second coming of Christ—morally, not historically—in which he shall reign, in heaven and on earth, over faith and science, and unite and harmonize both. Believe me, Theodore, that I have great sympathy in your developments and affection for you, and should be glad to help and sorry to hinder. I have given up the idea of starting a newspaper. I am sure that I could not bear the strain and yet carry on my church. I am truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, when your wife left your house, as you have stated, did she leave the house and what there was in it, or did she take anything with her? A.—I do not know that she took anything with her except my love and good will.

Q.—Yes, very well; and that she has still? A.—I cannot answer that, Sir; I cannot tell what mischief Mr. Tracy may have done.

THE SELECTION MADE FROM TILTON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Q.—Now, Sir, there was a publication made of a selection from your and her letters. I mean by selection, that it was not the entire correspondence. Was that made by you or through your procurement? A.—No, Sir; it was neither made by me nor through my procurement; it was made somewhat against my wish and will.

Q.—Well, pray who did make it? A.—Who did make what, Sir?

Q.—The publication? A.—The Chicago *Tribune*.

Q.—Were not these letters left in the house when your wife left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did the Chicago *Tribune* get access to these letters? A.—Through the advice and desire of my friend and counselor, Judge Morris.

Q.—Oh, did he have the ransacking of the whole of them? A.—I think, Sir, that he is too much of a gentleman to—

Q.—I did not ask about that; I ask whether he had the opportunity of ransacking the whole of them? A.—What do you mean by ransacking?

Mr. Evarts—I mean to examine.

The Court—He means did he have the whole of them.

Q.—Did he have the opportunity to ransack or examine the whole of them? A.—All the letters that he found in the house?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, he did—I believe he did.

Q.—Was that by the advice of your counsel?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I do not see what pertinency the inquiries have.

Mr. Evarts—Then he should not have been allowed to answer the questions by his counsel.

The Witness—Do you mean, did Mr. Morris act by the advice of counsel? He was himself the counsel.

Mr. Evarts—No. I mean this is, whether the giving of all the letters to the Chicago *Tribune* to examine was by the advice of counsel.

Mr. Beach—He does not say that he gave all those letters to the Chicago *Tribune* to examine.

Mr. Evarts—He has just stated that he did.

Mr. Beach—No, he did not; he stated—

The Witness—No, you are mistaken, Mr. Evarts; the extracts that were made were communicated to the Chicago *Tribune*; those extracts were made by the advice and suggestion of my counsel.

Q.—I thought I had asked you whether the Chicago *Tribune* had the opportunity of ransacking or examining all these papers? A.—I did not understand you to put that question; I understood you to ask whether Mr. Morris had the ransacking of those papers.

Mr. Beach—Yes, that was the question.

Mr. Evarts—No, you are all in error about it. The question will speak for itself if the stenographer will read it. In answer to my question—in answer to one of my questions—he stated that whatever he then spoke of doing was done by the advice of his counsel; then afterward I asked him if—what I intended by my question was whether the Chicago *Tribune* had the opportunity to examine all the papers. Now it seems that the witness understood me as applying that to Mr. Morris.

Mr. Beach—No, that was not what you asked.

Mr. Evarts—Well, may be you are right about it.

The Court (to the stenographer)—Read that question.

The stenographer read the questions and answers above which refer to the point in dispute.

The Court—Even the witness, you see, understood you to refer to Judge Morris, as I myself understood it.

Mr. Evarts—I did not so understand it.

Q.—Now, we understand that you understand that question to apply to Judge Morris, and not to the representative of the Chicago *Tribune*?

A.—Yes, Sir, to Mr. Morris, not to the representative of the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE AGENT OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE HAD NOT ACCESS TO THE LETTERS.

Q.—Then any communication, or opportunity to examine any of the letters to which the Chicago *Tribune* or its representative had access, were not the letters themselves, but selections of portions that were furnished to him? A.—Yes, Sir: the representative of the paper did not see the original manuscripts.

Q.—Now, how is it that you say that they were not published by your act or procurement? A.—I will tell you, Sir—

The Court—They were published by his act or procurement, through his counsel, Judge Morris, and upon his advice.

Mr. Evarts—I have a right to ask the witness what he did; he said it was published against his will.

The Court—Go on, Sir.

Witness—Do you wish me to answer?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

JUDGE MORRIS ADVISED THEIR PUBLICATION.

The Witness—During the early consultations which I had with my friend, Judge Morris, I put into his hands the papers; he read them and he said these letters ought to be published, or, at least, liberal and copious extracts from them; I said, "No; they are private letters, and I think there is an impropriety in publishing them." He said, on the contrary, that the case was of such seriousness and gravity, and I had been so greatly misrepresented, that he thought justice required that they should be published; he then suggested that good taste, perhaps, would lead to their publication, not in New-York, not here in Brooklyn in either of the local papers, but at some distant point; and at that time a visit was made to my house by the agent of the Chicago *Tribune;* Judge Morse made his acquaintance, and communicated to this agent written extracts from these letters, and in that way they were published.

Q.—Did you in any way communicate with your wife and get her assent to this publication? A.—I did not, Sir; my wife was not then living at my house; she had deserted it.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, no; we know all that.

Q.—In whose handwriting were these extracts delivered to the newspaper as you know or believe? A.—In the handwriting of some stenographic reporter; we had half a dozen of them in our service at that time; I don't remember at this moment who it was made the copy.

Mr. Evarts—His name is not material—a person in that relation?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And from whose dictation did he take them down? A.—Nobody's.

Q.—He copied them himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in short-hand? A.—I don't know how they were copied.

Mr. Evarts—No matter; he copied them from these documents or papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF HIS WIFE.

Q.—We call your attention now to that last part of the sixth article, [book containing the article handed witness,] from there to there; read it, and say if that is—after you have looked at it I will ask you a question?

Witness (reading)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that an extract from the letter of your wife as given there? A.—I don't know how correctly that is printed, Sir; but if it be correctly printed as taken from my sworn statement, it is an extract.

Mr. Evarts—The passage is this—

Mr. Fullerton—Do you propose to read it?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, I am going to read the passage.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

Mr. Evarts—The witness says if it is correctly printed, it is as he wrote it in his original statement.

Mr. Fullerton—It does not follow that you can read it.

Mr. Evarts—I propose to read it now, with the permission of the court.

The Court—I think he can read it; it can be corrected afterward, if necessary.

Mr. Fullerton—I am aware, Sir, that it can be corrected, but possibly it is not admissible at this stage of the case. In the first place, the original of that paper is in existence, and in court, and its contents can only be proved in the absence or destruction of the original.

The Court—I understand the witness to recognize that as part of the statement.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; he recognizes it if it is correctly printed.

Mr. Evarts—In the cross-examination of the witness it is part of my substantive proof that this is the statement as he gave it.

Witness—The passage is no part of my statement, but was an extract of Mrs. Tilton's letter.

Mr. Evarts—Exactly, but it is in your statement.

Witness—I looked only at the passage in the statement.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I am going to read; I will not vouch that it is correctly printed.

Witness—The original is in existence here.

Mr. Evarts—The original of what?

Witness—The original extract.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—To love is praiseworthy—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—But to abuse your gift of influence is a sin—

Mr. Fullerton (again interrupting)—One moment, Sir, it you please. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts (after a pause)—Now, shall I read, Sir.

He then read as follows: "To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse your gift of influence is sin. Here I am strong; no demonstrations of fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

THE DATE OF THE LETTER.

Q.—Please look at your statement and say, after looking at it, whether you can give the date of the letter from which this extract is taken? A.—There is no date here.

Q.—But what precedes it? A.—Do you wish me to read what precedes it?

Mr. Evarts—I wish you to look at it and then say whether you can give the date of the letter from which that extract is taken? A.—I can give it by reference to the letter itself, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I did not ask you that question, Mr. Tilton. It is your own statement that is before you. A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—You cannot?

Witness—You say, Sir, this is my sworn statement; here is a printed document full of corrections and alterations, and I don't know whether this is correct or not.

Mr. Evarts—There were no corrections that I know of.

Witness—What are these marks?

Mr. Evarts—They are my notes and memoranda, Sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Now, my question is whether, after refreshing your recollection by looking at this point of your sworn statement you can say what the date of the letter was from which you extracted the passage I have read? A.—I just now discovered, on looking at it a second time, in between pencil marks, a date; there is a date here.

Q.—Well, what is the date? A.—Feb. something, 1868.

Q.—Can't you see the date? Are not your eyes good? A.—Not so good as some people's.

Q.—Now, what date is that? A.—I think Feb. 8.

Q.—Is it not Feb. 3? A.—Feb. 3? perhaps it is; yes.

Mr. Evarts—I do not see how my pencil marks interfere with it.

Witness—I did not notice them at first, Sir.

Q.—It is Feb. 3, 1868, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I will read that.

Witness—I don't know whether that date is correctly in that pamphlet, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; we shall see from the letter itself. This is Exhibit D 59.

Mr. Evarts then read the following letter:

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, 9 o'clock (I think it is) A. M.

What may I bring to my beloved this bright morning? A large throbbing heart full of love, single in its aim and purpose to bless and cheer him. Is it acceptable, sweet one? As my body gains daily in strength, my enthusiasm bubbles up perpetually, so that I even felt I saw you reflected in my eyes this morning when my thoughts of you so literally filled me as to gush out of my face. Most truly do I love, and I am resolved never more to repress the expression of it. I have lived under the fatal mistake that I would make you selfish; but oh, what it has cost me to learn that a large, generous love cannot, in its very nature, minister to our best and holiest state.

The picture of your dear face, most constantly with me, is one glowing with love, but always bearing the look of one that has suffered. Can I, who am the cause thereof, ever again be indifferent? May, the little life which remaineth is consecrated to restore, if possible, the beautiful image I have marred. There is no sacrifice too great that I would not enthusiastically make to this end. If God will only consider me worthy to work with him. I have been thinking, my darling, that knowing, as you do, your humane power over an audience to move them at your will—that same power you have with all public men—over any woman whom you may love. To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse your gift of influence is a sin. Therefore, I would fain help to restore to you that which I broke down, self-respect. Your manhood and its purity and dignity, if you feel it, is stronger than even love itself, because here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood. You have not yet replied to my inquiry—whether the giving you my whole heart in my letter offends you.

I was with you all day yesterday, Sunday. What holy communings cluster around that day in our own experiences. The morning hour suggesting Matthew's gospel, and who can tell what that hath done for the race; and the evening, memorable forever of confessions, repentings, cleansing, and sacred vows. I want to write to you but could not. I went to church in the morning; was blessed, spoke with Mr. Bowen, who was cordial, and Prof. Raymond.

He commences another course of readings at the Packer to-night with Henry VIII; $5 a course. Were you at——

Mr. Evarts—And there the letter terminates, it being imperfect.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, will you look at that which is not printed and say if that is a page of your original statement in your own handwriting? [Handing witness a single sheet of paper.] A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Not in his handwriting?—sworn to.

Q.—Is it not in your handwriting? A.—It is not in my handwriting.

Q.—Do you recognize it as a copy of a paper written by you? A.—It is in the handwriting of Mr. Augustus Maverick, but I presume from what you show me these are two leaves of the copy of my sworn statement which I left with the committee. Let me look at it.

Q.—It was signed by you, was it not?

Mr. Shearman—This is the original, signed. [Handing another sheet to Mr. Evarts.]

Mr. Evarts (handing the sheet to witness)—See if that is the last page of it. A.—It seems to be all right, Sir.

MR. EVARTS READS A PASSAGE FROM THE LETTER.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this now, this passage from the letter, which your Honor will notice is of the date of Feb. 3, 1868—quite anterior to any dates of difficulty or difference between this pair. I read it as it is here. [Reading,] "To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

Mr. Beach—Let me see those, please. [The papers are handed to Mr. Beach.] Will you have those marked, please?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beach—Shall I pass them up to be marked?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach—I want to have this marked, or I object to it. Counsel has read a portion, Sir, of those two pages. I ask that they be marked.

Mr. Evarts—That is for me to say, Sir, when I offer them.

Mr. Beach—But he has read from them, and it is in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—But I will take care of my own examination.

Judge Neilson—He will have an opportunity to offer them.

Mr. Beach—He has read them, understand me, Sir. I have some rights with this paper after he has read it.

Mr. Evarts—I will take care of all your rights; I am at present examining.

Mr. Beach—I am not troubling your examination; I am asking that a paper from which the counsel reads shall be marked by the court, so that we shall know what it is.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary that it shall be marked at this instant.

Judge Neilson—It will be marked, of course; but he will, perhaps, have more of it.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir; that is all I insist upon—that it shall be marked; we want to use it.

Mr. Evarts—I now read the passage from the original letter, beginning and ending where this supposed extract does. [Reading.]

"To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse your gift of influence is a sin; therefore I would fain help restore to you that which I broke down—self-respect. Your manhood and its purity and dignity, if you feel it, is stronger than even love itself. Now, I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood. You have not yet replied to my inquiry—whether the giving you my whole heart in my letter offends you.

"I was with you all day yesterday, Sunday. What holy communings cluster around that day in our own experiences. The morning hour suggesting Matthew's gospel, and who can tell what that hath done for the race; and the evening, memorable forever of confessions, repentings, cleansing, and sacred vows. I want to write to you but could not. I went to church in the morning; was blessed, spoke with Mr. Bowen, who was cordial, and Prof. Raymond.

"He commences another course of readings at the Packer to-night with Henry VIII; $5 a course. Were you at——"

in my inmost conscience, I shall know to be such. I have had many wrestlings of my soul with heaven of late. I feel myself scarred, spotted, miserable, and unworthy. From this feeling during the day I have taken refuge in my lecture at night—sometimes turning it almost into a sermon. I have come to feel exactly as the prodical felt. An inward revelation of a man's self to himself is an awful thing. It lifts one's face to the Eternal Word. Henceforth my prayer is, that God may keep me nearer to Himself. My life is so unprofitable that I sometimes dare not turn round and look upon it.

You cannot guess for what one thing I most yearn to see you. It is to kneel by your side at our familiar evening prayer. My prayers of late have seemed all spiritless without you. I am never so true a man as in my prayers—when I have prayed with my arm around your neck. It seems to me now that I cannot live this Winter without at least seeing you once or twice—if for no other moments than first those greatest of all moments.

I see, with agony in the retrospect, how my life has been marred by social influences coming from your mother—how they disastrously have affected us both. If you should ever appear to me anything less than the ideal woman, the Christian saint, that I know you to be, I shall not care to live a day longer.

I cannot write further. I must stop and go to my audience. It is dreadful to be so full of feeling as I am at this moment. God bless you!

THEODORE.

The following was the next letter read:

GRIFFITH GAUNT AND FELIX HOLT.

ON THE CARS, NORTHERN INDIANA, Dec 7, 1866.

MY DARLING: This rattling train shakes my pencil, but I must endeavor to write to say that I have just finished *Griffith Gaunt*.

It is a powerful and interesting story—well constructed, though not remarkably well written. I don't care particularly whether you read it or not. It has not baptized and anointed me like our mutual reading of *Felix Holt*. Do you not often recall that sweet evening in Twelfth street, when, late at night, we finished that heroic story?

I can see you at this moment lying propped on the sofa, your red shawl around your shoulders, and your water-proof cloak over your feet. That night, and the day that followed it, filled me as full of human happiness as my heart could hold.

Griffith Gaunt ends in a far sweeter and more agreeable manner than one expects when he is in the midst of its pages. But I have never met a character in any romance equal to one which, if I were a romancist, I could draw from a certain woman I know.

The novels turn too much on love and passion, as a jealousy, as a madness, as an intense adoration for the time being; and it is only here and there that one sees in a novel the true and perfect love of a true and perfect woman—the love that dwells in the soul rather than in the heart.

Men and women who have the mere natural *instinct* for loving, love with the heart; but they who have a true *genius* for loving, love with their soul.

The noblest part of love is honor, fidelity, constancy, self-abnegation—not the clasp of the hand, nor the kiss of the lips, nor the ecstasy of fondness. Sometimes that which more delights the heart most cheats the soul. It is for this reason that lovers ought sometimes to be separated.

Now, to bear each other in memory, in daily and hourly pictures of the fancy, in constant mutual communings of soul without contact of the flesh, in perpetual nearness notwithstanding miles of distance, in an abiding reverence, unfeigned, lofty, and unsubbing—this is the great prerogative of true love.

No man loves a woman as a woman loves a man, until he has attained to such an experience as this of the union of two souls by their noblest possible interchange. But in some lives this comes not at all; and, in the best lives, it comes only at the crowning moments. Oh that we were heroic enough to seek always to live our best possible life! I am trying more than ever.

God help us both. Thine immortally,

THEODORE.

The foregoing letter was marked D 79.

The following letters were also read:

HE YEARNS FOR HOME.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 12, 1866.

MY DARLING OF DARLINGS: I have just written two letters to the little girls, and have only a minute left for adding a kiss for their mother. Oh, how I long to see you! I yearn, and long, and pine to be at home. I never knew the strength of my home attachments till this Winter. I never comprehended how thoroughly we are a part of each other till this separation. I bleed like a grape vine broken off. But I cannot say that I am not cheerful. My work seems important and my Winter (if I am spared through it) will be the most useful one of all my life. I am lecturing in dead earnest. I have a message to deliver. I could not endure to speak night after night on any merely literary or entertaining theme. I believe I love my country purely and passionately, and seek her honor and integrity. I must work while yet the strength and life last. I have always have had a sense that neither would last for many years.

Ever yours, THEODORE.

SHE CLEAVES TO "THE OTHER MAN."

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec, 27, 1866.

MY DARLING: I came hither this morning, and found your letter awaiting me. Hereafter, I trust I shall receive all your letters. This makes the third time I have crossed the Mississippi, not counting the recrossings. The beautiful river this morning was nowhere to be seen. It flows silently under a bridge of solid ice. I crossed in a sleigh. The ride was more than a mile from bank to bank. The far Western atmosphere—by which I mean Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas—is very pure, dry, and healthful. To-day is a perfect specimen of such atmospheric beauty. After breakfast I walked up the steep bluffs, clad in my furs to keep off Jack Frost. My panting and struggling rewarded me with rosy cheeks, but I had no wife near by to kiss them. My health is excellent, but I think I am looking older than usual. Last night the villainous time-table robbed me of my rest. But I am having a long day of leisure to make up for the theft. I have been busy about three hours in getting off answers to lecture committees.

If I had six tongues instead of one, I could employ them all, and every night. I had a touch of homesickness this morning. It came from the sunshine that poured into my room from the lustrous south-east. The wall, the carpet, the chairs, all glowed and glittered under the touch of the goldsmith. I wanted then a certain shining face to sit in my rocking-chair, in whose eyes I might look, and on whose lips I might bang.

I allow these and such like moods to fill me awhile with a delicious sadness, and then I fight them down and go to work. I don't expect, however, to be lonesome much longer, for I am to meet you in Chicago. Now that the *other* man has gone off lecturing, (as your letter mentions,) you can afford to come to *me*. You ought to be enjoying what I am enjoying in this magnificent trip—for instance, this afternoon, a dinner party. Leave home, children, kith and kin, and cleave unto him to whom you originally promised to cleave. You promised the *other* man to cleave to *me*, and yet you leave *me all alone* and cleave to *him*.

"O, frailty! thy name is woman."

If you can get anybody to pour tea for you, and to take sauce from the servants, and to receive pastoral visits, I shall expect to meet you under the roof of Robert Hatfield. Yours eternally,

THEODORE.

LOST LITERATURE.

Mr. Shearman read the following letter:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 30, 1867.

MY OTHER SELF: I cannot tell you how much pleasure I find in just sitting down at odd moments and dropping you a few hasty lines, either about something, or nothing, or midway between. This daily and sometimes twice-daily habit has done more to keep me cheerful under my inevitable homelongings than I before supposed possible.

There is something in the exchange of letters that ranks next to the greeting of palm to palm. When I receive one of your letters this sheet seems to contain more than you were writing; it is something which has been touched by your hand, which has caught a pulse of your feeling, and which represents more than the words can possibly say. I have always felt a little guilty after throwing away even an envelope in which you had written me a line. Think, therefore, what a bankruptcy I suffered when I lost the packet of all your daily letters for six weeks. I lost them from my too great care; for I carried them in my pocket, which I could always reach, and would not trust them to my valise, which was not always under my eye. I had filed them carefully, put each in its order of date, interleaved them with the few letters which the children wrote, and kept the roll as sacred archives. I meant, on my return home, to put them in an iron safe, and bequeath them to the children, to show to Florence's sons and daughters how much their grandfather and grandmother loved one another in the olden time. But those delightful manuscripts belong now to the lost literature of the world. Ever yours, THEODORE.

The letter was marked in evidence D 82.

Mr. Shearman, who paused to study out the next letter, said: I trust to be excused for looking this over a little before reading it to the jury, because, as it is written in pencil very hastily, and has been rubbed since, if I did not dwell a little upon it before reading I would have to dwell upon it in reading.

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ORTHODOXY.

Mr. Shearman read the following letter from Tilton to his wife:

ON THE CARS, CHICAGO TO MILWAUKEE, }
Feb. 12, 1867. }

MY DARLING: I wrote you a hurried sheet this morning from the Sherman House, Chicago, while waiting for Henry U. Smith to breakfast with me. He did not come; I ate my breakfast alone.

Once again on the cars, and once again confronting a lecture appointment. I feel that I am once again at work, after a few days of pleasant rest; and I confess that rest is sweet. I do not mean rest for wearied limbs, though that too is sweet; but rest for one's spirits—rest in the midst of a circle of kind and loving friends—rest to one's own vehement, untamed, and ungovernable homesickness—rest in the tranquillity of spiritual peace. I have been enjoying ten days of such rest. The spell is still on me this morning.

I rode five hours, to Princeton, yesterday afternoon, and five hours back after midnight, on purpose to spend a long and delicious evening with the Lovejoy family. This family and its influences have helped to make me a better man. The very roof seems to spread over me a benediction. I am grateful for the Providence that ordered my steps last December to the threshold of this cottage. Tarrying with these dear people has been a new experience in friendship—a new delight of life. The whole subject of friendship has been much in my thoughts this Winter. I am satisfied that whoso makes no intimate or confidential friends, both among men and among women—friends with whom he girdles himself round about as with a halo—friends who are props to keep him lifted perpetually toward his highest life—friends whose friendship is a kind of sacred wedding that knows no sin—such a man neglects one of the greatest opportunities for intellectual, moral, and spiritual growth.

The old religious teachings, the orthodox view, the dread of punishment, the atonement, have less and less power over my mind. Of course, you will mourn over this. But I must be an honest man. I don't believe in orthodoxy, and, therefore, I will not pretend to do so. From you, as from God, I have no secrets; so I tell you day by day my thoughts. And these are my thoughts this morning. But the car is now growing crowded; a man has taken a seat at my elbow, and I must stop writing. Blessings on your saintly head.

Ever yours, THEODORE.

The letter was marked in evidence D 83.

COUNSEL LOOKING FOR LETTERS.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Shearman)—The last letter has not been marked yet.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Beach has it. He will pass it up. [After a pause,] Mr. Morris, you have handed us a letter of Feb. 14, 1867, but the one we want is not here. Have you any objection to our reading from the book? We wished for a letter of Feb. 14, 1867, and it looks as if there were two letters of that date, and we have not got the one we desire.

Mr. Pearsall (handing a letter to Mr. Shearman)—Is that the one?

Mr. Shearman—You have given us one of that date, but that is not the one we want.

Mr. Morris—This is the only one we have.

Mr. Shearman—The one we want is printed. The letter you handed us is originally dated Feb. 14, 1865; it is then altered to 1867. I don't know how to account for that, but it does not correspond with the one they had, and dated Feb. 14, 1867. [After looking again.] Oh, yes; there are two of them. I beg pardon. It does correspond with another. There are two of that date.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we want the other.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Fullerton)—Have you any objection to our reading from the book?

Mr. Fullerton—I think we had better find the original. I don't know the printer.

Some little time was then consumed by counsel hunting for the letters.

Mr. Evarts—There is some misunderstanding about it.

Mr. Porter (to Mr. Fullerton)—We have not received either of the last three. There are two others besides this one. There are six of those we called for that we have not got, besides this one of Feb. 14.

Mr. Morris—There is one of Nov. 3, [Handing it to Mr. Shearman.]

Mr. Porter—It is the other one we cannot find.

Mr. Morris—We haven't the other.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Shearman, you read a letter of Feb. 12, 1867, which has not been marked.

Mr. Shearman—I handed it to you or one of the counsel.

Mr. Beach—I have got the last one of Feb. 14, 1867. [Looking again.] Ah, I see; this is the one.

Mr. Evarts—You have found it, have you?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. [Handing letter to Mr. Evarts.] Just look that over. Half of it has been omitted.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what of it?

Mr. Morris—We shall read these if you don't. I thought that now that Brother Shearman has his hand in he had better read them all, and save us the trouble of reading them.

Mr. Evarts—No. Just fill our list; that is all we want. That letter of Mrs. Tilton of Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. Morris—We cannot find it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, is it printed?

Mr. Morris—I don't know.

Mr. Beach—Will you let us see that letter of 1865 or 1867?

Mr. Shearman—We returned it to Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris—What letter?

Mr. Shearman—The letter we thought was dated wrong.

Mr. Evarts (to the court)—The letter of Jan. 28, 1868, which we have asked for, our friends say they cannot find. It is not complete in the book at all.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Morris)—Mr. Tilton had it last Summer.

Mr. Morris—That may be, but the letters were thrown into a drawer, and around loose.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Morris)—In regard to this letter of Jan. 28, 1868, do you consider your search such as to show it is not in existence, or that you cannot find it?

Mr. Morris—I don't know that.

Mr. Evarts—We would like to read this copy, if it can't be found.

Mr. Morris—We don't know that it is a copy.

Mr. Evarts—We are entitled to one or the other.

Mr. Morris—That is secondary evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We want the letter. It seems there is only a part of it here. We want the part that is printed if we can't have the rest.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Shearman)—What do you do with this letter which you say was dated 1865 or 1867?

Mr. Evarts—That is not the one we want. There are two of that date.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, in the last exhibit presented, Mr. Shearman read, I think, from the printed book and not from the original, and he has omitted several portions of the letter, they having been omitted in the book. We think they should be read in that connection.

Mr. Evarts—We will read them all, if there is anything essential.

Mr. Shearman—I have no objection to reading the whole, but it struck me that it was going into private matters.

Mr. Fullerton—I am afraid that the reason you didn't read it was because it did strike you as private matter.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; we will read the whole of it *at special request*.

Mr. Shearman then took the letter of Feb. 12, 1867, (No. 83,) and read the portion which was omitted in the first reading, as follows:

TILTON ON FRIENDSHIP.

I have had abundant occasion this Winter to test the impressions which different kinds of new friends make upon my mind and heart. "I have not many Fathers in Israel," said Paul, in addition to which I have also found that one has not many mothers or sisters or brothers or friends. The number of people who mate each other—who fit one another exactly—who are, to use your words, "counterparts," is very small. A man must see in his friend something that supplements himself. That for which we hunger in another is that which is needed to keep us from being incomplete ourselves. The best type of friendship, therefore, is that which excites the souls of friends to the higher and spiritual states. "My friends are legion, and yet only here and there one affects me powerfully in my moral nature; and by most of my friends I am influenced (so far as I can see) for neither better nor worse; but by a few, whose names are precious, I am purified and ennobled; their society is like a ministry of angels; to talk with them, to live among them, to be near them, or simply to be thinking of them, is a blessedness. I have lately realized this in an exquisite and delightful degree. This fact reveals the one prolonged mistake of my past life—my association with your mother. I can now plainly see what I might have been if, for instance, I could have lived under such a roof as sheltered me in Princeton, instead of breathing, during all these years, the atmosphere of Livingston street. If my mother-in-law had been such a woman as Mrs. Lovejoy, and the influences of Brooklyn had been like the influences of Princeton, I believe that I might have grown, by this time, as unselfish as a good woman. How much more I would then have been to yourself and the children! How many pangs you might have been saved! How many unknown joys you might have experienced!

I have not been a wise man, or I would not have consented eleven years ago to pitch my tent in a bank of fog.

Moreover, let us beware of the tragic and dreadful mistake of teaching to our children that, when they shall be married, their first and chief allegiance will still be to their parents as heretofore, and that only a secondary fealty is sufficient between husband and wife. I have never seen so plainly as I have seen this Winter what Livingston street mildew I have been carrying on my garments for eleven years. Six months ago I was accustomed to say to myself, in my secret hours, "Theodore Tilton, it is time for you to die. Your soul grows not whiter but darker. Die soon, and save yourself from total destruction." But I believe that if I shall return to Brooklyn at all, I shall return a different man. God grant it. I know that I have tried to wash myself clean at the fountain of a better life.

Mr. Shearman—And then follows the passage, "The old tale," &c., which I read before.

Mr Beach—That is the letter of Feb. 12, 1867?

Mr. Shearman—Feb. 12, 1867; yes, Sir.

I now read a letter of March 18, 1867:

HE THANKS GOD FOR HIS SORROWFUL GLOOMS.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1867—OSWEGO, N. Y.

MY DEAR WIFE: Although it is now near midnight, and I am much fatigued and very sleepy, I will not retire without first dropping into the mail a line of remembrance and message of love to a woman whom I sometimes vex, but whom I always revere.

I spoke in Troy last evening to a large audience—as many as could be crowded into the Brooklyn Atheneum; but I spoke with wretched hesitation, and broken fluency—often using ungrammatical expressions, and thoroughly displeased myself with my performance.

But, to-night, before an equal and even better audience, I was myself again—easy, hearty, and victorious.

So you see that the temporary moods of my mind color all my work, for the time being, with their own passing hues, whether dark or bright. But I cannot thus afford to be led away captive of gloominess and bad blood. I must endeavor more completely to conquer myself in future. "Greater is he who ruleth his own spirit than he who taketh a city." Despondency is my lurking enemy. It lies in wait for me in my most familiar haunts. And it most often entraps me under my own roof.

But I think my two or three recent days in darkness have been, on the whole, a moral benefit in that they have revealed to my mind its most easily temptable points. It was good for the Pilgrim to go into the Valley of the Shadow of Death. "No chastening for the present is joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, afterward it worketh out the peaceable fruit of righteousness."

So, after my overthrow, I rise again well out of the dust, and re-begin the battle of self-conquests, to be again, I doubt not, defeated a thousand times. Well, during all the Winter I was as one clothed in King's apparel, and it is now high time, therefore, that I should, for a little while, wear beggars' rags. The soul's life must have its needful changes from joy to sorrow. I came home from the West respecting myself too highly. My crown then was suddenly taken off and cast to the earth. I am now dispossessed of my portion, and wander like an exile banished from my former complacent self. But, O happy misfortune! that carries a man first into miserable wretchedness in order that it may then carry him, like the Prodigal, back to his Father's House.

As Luther thanked God for his sins, so I, too, can thank God for my sorrowful glooms.

Be assured that, whatever happens, whether clouds or clear skies, I love you boundlessly and forever.

THEODORE.

The following letters were also read:

HE HAS LESS FAITH IN HIS MORAL INTEGRITY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 21, 1867.

MY DEAR PET: I am, at this midnight hour, in the same hotel, and in the same room, wherein you and I were quartered eleven and a half years ago, on our wedding tour! What a history these years unfold to us backward gaze! Gray hairs have stolen upon us since then. Time and care have jointly wrinkled our brows. Joys and sorrows have checkered our path. Four children have been given to us on earth, and one of these has been taken back to heaven. You have had sickness and I have had toil. Both of us may now look back to that wedding pilgrimage and smile at how little we then knew of human life. Thank God, the years grow richer as we grow older! Not, yet, even here and now are, nevertheless, nearer the victory now than then. I would not exchange the present for the past. With what self-complacency I looked upon my life in those "green and salad days!" How strong I thought myself for the battle! The revelations of later years subdue many pride by teaching him his weakness. At this retrospective moment, in this charmed chamber, I am humble, sad, and calm. Life is sober, as I now look upon it. Death is near, as I now think of it. Heaven is sweet, as I now wait for it. I have not made the best, or even a good use of my last ten years. I have less faith in my moral integrity now than at any former period of my life. It is hard to live well. Nevertheless, my dear pet, we will try again to realize more perfectly our ideals. May God bless us both, now and ever. Amen! Yours.

THEODORE.

HE APPRECIATES HER LOVE.

MY QUEEN AND MISTRESS: * * * But I was speaking of your letter. It is so full of your love that you have this day set yourself unconsciously before me in such noble proportions as to hide all the rest of the universe; and nothing, either in heaven or on earth beneath, seems at this moment so great, so pure, or so beautiful as your own true love for your unworthy husband.

In fact, this morning, I was suffering from undue fatigue, owing to an entirely sleepless night, and my mind was in an unclean and groveling frame—haunted with low thoughts. I am a hard subject for self-conquering, as you know. And this morning I could not get any honorable or manly mastery over myself, although I tried hard for the victory.

But when your dear letter came my soul took wings like a lark. "A word in season, how good it is." A little piece of white paper, with a loving woman's handwriting on it, changed the whole face of Nature, and the whole temper of my spirit, in a single moment. How powerful and how beneficent is the influence of love! And I now see, by the light of my Winter's experience, that you have been profoundly right in demanding, not only a constant mutual love, but a constant mutual expression of it. Hereafter, I shall judge the needs of *your* heart by the needs of mine, and be more prodigal in my daily outpouring of what has hitherto been too often unexpressed. Sometimes we allow our loves simply to be taken for granted, whereas we should both enjoy *each other's* love the more by coining *our own* into a repeated confession of words. "Confession is good for the soul," says the proverb. And I hereby confess that I love you as fervently as any man ever loved any woman on the earth, or, perhaps, in the heavens. * * *

Dearly beloved, God bless you for evermore!

Yours, THEODORE.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 21, 1867.

MY DARLING: * * * I am sorry to hear that Mr. Beecher had a poor house in Brooklyn. In view of his kind attentions to you this Winter, all my old love for him has revived, and my heart would once more greet him as of old. I sometimes quarrel with my friends on the surface, but never at the bottom. With yourself, O friend above all friends, I am in perpetual love.

Yours, THEODORE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1870.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: You once said, and have often acted, that I was always craving sentiment. It is verily true. I am what I am, therefore, to such a nature as mine. Jesus Christ, as He discovers Himself to me, is unutterably precious. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I fail to bear testimony to His *unchangeable love*. Your letter reached me yesterday. How it lightened my day like a glory! You are well beloved by *one human*, and, therefore, it is love struggling and unperfected. I do not, however, comfort myself in my humanity—rather, whenever I am victor over it. Oh! how slow is the warfare! * * * To-day has been a quiet day. Mr. Beecher called: he is in fine spirits, making calls. He devotes Wednesdays and Thursdays to this work, "till further notice," has 900 to make; made twenty to-day; enjoys it immensely. He called on the Wheelocks to-day, and kissed them all around—Lizzie Wood included, he said. I told him that Alice had named her doll Rose Wentworth. This ends another of my matter-of-fact epistles, but so endeth not the love of your daring wife and four precious children. WIFE ELIZABETH.

Mr. Shearman—I now recur to the letters of Mrs. Tilton and her husband.

Mr. Shearman then read the following letter:

SHE ALLUDES TO A DIFFICULTY BETWEEN HERSELF AND BEECHER.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1867.

MY OWN DEAR HUSBAND: Four letters from you reached me to-day, including one to Mrs. Desmond and Oliver's letter to you. I did not go to a wedding, as it was celebrated at Mrs. Merriman's, in Springfield. Mother went on and has not yet returned. I will forward your letter, though not the kiss. I think in reference to Oliver's opinion of Mr. B.—as his remarks were made to Mr. Bowen, and they are embittered toward one another—that what Mr. R. said of you may appear very different through the coloring that Mr. Bowen may give it. But how my soul yearns over you and that dear man! You, my beloved, are higher up than he; this I believe. Will you not join me in prayer that God would keep his as he is keeping us? Oh, let us pray for him. You are not willing to leave him to the evil influences to which around him. He is under a delusion in regard to himself, and pitifully mistaken in his opinion of you. I can never rest satisfied till you both see eye to eye, and love one another as you once did. This will not come to pass as quickly by estrangement, but with all the earnestness of my being I commit you both to God's love. He has signally blessed us both, and He will keep his own beloved. Why I was so mysteriously brought in as actor in this friendship I know not, yet no experience of all my life has made my soul ache so verily as the apparent lack of Christian manliness in this beloved man.

Mattie feels as I do. I saw her to-day. She said she received two letters from you to-day. I do love him very dearly, and I do love you supremely, utterly; believe it. Perhaps if I, by God's grace, keep myself white, I may bless you both. I am striving. God bless this Trinity. I can nor will no denial take. I will be more patient and forbearing toward Libbie henceforth. I pen you my vow. Hereafter I guard my temper. You shall have a soul-pure wife by and by. I am ashamed that I am so often unattractive to the great Lover of my soul. I am striving to make myself beautiful that He may admire me. You know full well how far short I come of this, my aim. If He can only say my life is blameless, you and I will then be satisfied. Cheer up, my darling; the work is mighty to which you are called, and you are doing it nobly. I love you like Mrs. Browning's love; don't you know it? Pray for me always. I pray for you, though I have such assurances of God's love and care for you that you seem high up and safe. If I could sit in your lap and look into your dear eyes now, my heart would be more than I could bear. At any rate I should have a good cry; that I am now going to have without you; it always baptizes me—to use your words.

Carroll is with me in bed. Annie is at mother's. I have had only two or three guests with me all night since you have been gone. Angels guard us all. Good night. YOUR OWN DEAR WIFE.

The letter is marked D. 89.

Mr. Shearman next read the following letter:

A GREAT INWARD AWAKENING.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 4, 1868.

Yes, darling, I know you want me. If ever I may serve you, it is when you are overtaxed and weary. I am most grateful that *then* you turn to me. Oh, how almost perfectly could I minister this Winter, my heart glows so perpetually. I am conscious of a great inward awakening toward you. If I live, I shall teach my children to begin their lives where now I am. I cannot conceive of anything more delicious than a life consecrated to faithful love. Oh, why did I sleep so long?

The check for January's bill has arrived, but no tidings from the Warren letter. It makes me very happy to pay this bill, which I will do to-day. The procuring of my clothes has always been a great trouble to me. Mattie took tea with me Monday night, and we went to the class reading for the Winter at Prof. Raymond's course. He read "The Tempest" finely. She returned with me and stayed all night. Fanny Kemble is in New-York. I should be *satisfied* could I go with you to hear her. The weather is improving, or rather *I am*. No callers for some days. The weather is very cold, the deepest snow this Winter has fallen since Sunday. Will you go to Marietta? I insist that I love you more than you do me. I am alone a great deal and choose it, but *soon* I shall see my beloved. I must now do my work. Adieu.

YOUR OWN DEAR WIFE.

The letter was marked in evidence D 90.

Mr. Shearman next read the following from Tilton to his wife:

WEDDELL HOUSE, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 13, 1865. }

MY DARLING WIFE: I have omitted another day to write to you; no help for it—forgive me. Yesterday morning, still maintaining head-quarters at Cincinnati, I was invited by Rev. Dr. Reid, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, to cross the river to Covington, Kentucky, to visit the father and mother of Gen. Grant. I was greatly interested in the visit. * * * The next time I go on a long journey I will take you along, if for no other reason than to do the mending. This afternoon's train brought me to Cleveland—the most beautiful city of the West. I immediately searched out Rev. Samuel Wolcott, who delivered to me your dear, kind letter of Jan. 5, which is the latest I have received from you. I am hoping to get another to-morrow. Your letters are like wine to my thirst. On opening the envelope I am always disappointed if the letter is not a long one. I am glad Mr. Beecher called on you. I will write to thank him for it. I have not had a line from him, but I have had two brief notes from Mr. Greeley. My speech in Cleveland is to-morrow night, after which I shall spend Monday here, and return by way of Pittsburg, hoping to reach home on Wednesday or Thursday. But I may delay a day or two longer on the road, if a good reason arises. You say, "I am glad you wrote you are homesick." I reply I am glad you wrote the same. If God spares me to return I am sure our lives will be nobler than ever. I feel myself spiritually profited by my experiences of travel. I have clung to you as with an anchor every day of my absence. The thought of your constant love fills me with tenderness and yearning.

And the dear children grow dearer and dearer. Kiss them all for their father's sake. Remember me always in your prayers.

Dear, sweet pet, good night. THEODORE.

Mr. Evarts—I will now read a letter of Mr. Tilton to his wife, dated Nov. 3, 1868.

HIS TROUBLES AND THEIR CAUSE.

AT THE OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1868.

MY DEARY: Your kind and loving note fails so pleasantly on my spirits that I would immediately go home this afternoon were it not that I have engaged to go out this evening.

There is so much sunshine pouring into my little office at this moment that I think I never knew a brighter day in my life; and I hope that some of the light and warmth will steal into and remain within my cold and cruel heart.

It is the greatest regret of my life that I do not seem constituted so as to make you as happy as you deserve to be; but I have the best of intentions—and the worst of success.

The cause of so much of my trouble at home is my general anxiety about everything. Latterly I worry more or less concerning every matter which I touch. I have hardly ten minutes a day of uninterrupted freedom from care. This may seem an exaggerated statement; but it is the painful truth. I feel as if I were growing old before my time. Lights that used to burn within me have been quenched. Hopes are faded; ambition is killed; life seems a failure.

As I cannot bear to see any expression of pain, or sorrow, or regret, on your face, I cannot bring myself to speak to you familiarly on any subject connected with any of our sorrows—not even Paul, our child, who is literally *tormented* at having no grave for his crumbling clay. Every allusion to the subject has been a pang through my heart.

Then, too, all my religious doubts and difficulties have been, and are, and I fear must be, shut within myself, because I cannot open my mouth to you concerning them without giving you a wound. On the finest and most spiritual nature that ever was put into a body; you jar at my touch, and I am apt to touch too rudely.

As for my own character, I saw at the time of Paul's death what it was to be a man, and how far short of it I am myself, and I have ever since been utterly overwhelmed with my own worthlessness, selfishness, degradation, and wickedness. At some times I recover from this slough of despond; but not now. I must remain longer in suffering before I can emerge into peace. I have been overthrown, and, before I rise, I must be made to feel, like Antæus, that strength comes from touching the ground.

But the chief of all my miseries is this: that I impart them to others. Let me say, with the utmost fervor of protestation, that neither you, nor the children, nor the house, nor the servant, nor anything that is within our gates—not one alone—nor all combined—no, none of these persons or things, *has the slightest originating share in my troubles*. Those troubles (such as they are) are of my own making. Would to God they were also of my own enduring! But they have to be inflicted upon others—upon yourself and the children. It is this fact that doubles my affliction.

But your kind and tender words, pencilled in the studio this morning, were very precious to me—sweeter than honey in the honeycomb. I write this letter on purpose to thank you for them. God bless you evermore. Lovingly yours. THEODORE.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Mr. Tilton, this was written at your office in New-York, I suppose?

The Witness—Let me see it. [It was handed him.] (Continuing)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the "studio" referred to in the last paragraph—"Your kind and tender words penciled in the studio this morning," &c.—was that Mr. Page's studio? A.—That was Mr. Page's studio where she was having her portrait taken.

Q.—Have you the note to which this letter refers? A.—I think probably it is among the papers.

Mr. Evarts—We would like that note.

The Witness (continuing)—I don't recollect it.

Mr. Evarts—It is not printed. It would be on that date probably.

Mr. Fullerton—What is that letter marked?

Mr. Pearsall—Ninety-two.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, there are these letters of Mrs. Tilton that we desire to add the first thing on Monday morning, if our friends can find them in the interval, viz.: Jan. 31, 1868—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Hand up a list.

Mr. Porter—You have the list there.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—Jan. 31, 1868; March 6, 1869; August 3, 1869—

Mr. Morris—You have got that.

Mr. Evarts—I beg pardon; Aug. 3, is my error. Aug. 18—, without a date, but supposed to be 1869, is it not?

Mr. Porter—Following this, [showing printed pamphlet to Mr. Evarts.]

Mr. Evarts—The letter of Aug. 18—, which we suppose to be of the year 1869—although it is not printed of the date of that year—is printed among the letters of 1869, and is found at the foot of the page on which the letter of Aug. 3, 1869, which has been produced in evidence by Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Porter—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (continuing his enumeration of letters wanted)—The letter of Jan. 31, 1865. Letters of Mr. Tilton I will give you now: Letters of Oct. 25, 1865; of Dec. 2, 1866—

Mr. Porter (to Mr. Evarts)—One moment.

Mr. Evarts—Well, [continuing.] Feb. 14, 1867; Jan. 15, 1869, and Aug. 28, 1869. [To Mr. Porter.] Now, what is it?

Mr. Porter—July 31, 1865.

Mr. Evarts—And July 31, 1865. That will probably conclude the exhibit of letters.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Shearman)—Mr. Shearman, you have some letters you have not read in evidence. Will you just return us those?

Mr. Shearman—I will, if there are any.

Mr. Morris—There are a number of them.

Mr. Evarts—We will give you them back, if we find them.

Mr. Beach—We desire to have them to look at them.

Mr. Morris—There are quite a large number of them.

Mr. Evarts—I handed them back to you.

Mr. Morris—No; but a few. There were a large number of them.

Mr. Pryor (to Mr. Morris)—Judge Porter handed back quite a number of them.

Mr. Porter (to Mr. Morris)—You handed me some and I handed them to Mr. Evarts and Mr. Evarts handed them back, except those which he read. We have put two of them in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Some of them we did put in evidence.

Mr. Morris—Yes, I know; but I want those not read in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We have given you those back, I think.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Shearman)—I think if you look at your exhibits you will find some.

Mr. Evarts—Possibly; but I think you have the bulk of them.

Mr. Shearman—We have read all on our list.

Mr. Morris—That is not what I mean. If you will look at your papers you will find there are a number that are not on your list.

Mr. Porter—Yes; I handed them to Mr. Evarts and Mr. Evarts handed them back.

Mr. Evarts—It may be that some of the letters which you handed to Judge Porter, have not been handed back to you; if so, we will look them up and hand them back.

Mr. Morris—It will not take a moment for Mr. Shearman to look among his papers and see if they are there.

Mr. Porter—The gentleman does not seem to understand me. Mr. Shearman was engaged reading at the time you handed me a package of letters. I handed them over to Mr. Evarts for examination. Two of them were then selected out and have since been given in evidence. The rest were handed over by Mr. Evarts to you.

Mr. Evarts—It is hardly worth while to have an altercation about it. It may be possible that some of them have got in among the exhibits. We will look for them, however.

The Court (to the Jury)—Gentlemen, we separate now with the admonition which you have heretofore heard in respect to the case, and your duty in regard to it; and I need not tell you not to do anything that will tend to prejudice you in any way in regard to it. As the counsel cannot attend to-morrow we separate now until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at which time you will please attend.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

DEFECTIVE HYDRANTS.

Mr. Allen, clerk of the Chief of the Fire Department, stated yesterday that in Church street and through what is known as the dry-goods district the fire-hydrants are so tightly frozen that, after an alarm of fire is given and the engines are in the vicinity of the fire, there is sometimes more than an hour lost before a frozen hydrant can be thawed sufficiently to let water through them to the engines, notwithstanding the thaw-pipes which the steamers carry. During the fire at No. 117 Chambers street, on Feb. 2, there were some half dozen hydrants so badly frozen that the firemen were forced to take their apparatus elsewhere before they could get any water to throw on the building. The hydrants are of the new pattern, and were made with a view to obtaining a larger supply of water than the old ones afforded. In putting them down a mistake was made in not placing them so that all the waste water would run off from them.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We beg leave to hand you the last report of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, giving a statement of the objects of our organization, and of what has been accomplished during the last three years by our exertion. There still remains a large amount of similar work to be done, and the question arises who can best do it? The press can guide and correct public opinion; can create and nourish a healthy public sentiment. It can expose and condemn corruption and abuses, and can point out and advocate the proper remedies for their suppression. But it has no machinery nor power to carry out the proposed measures. This can only be done through some thoroughly organized body. The existing political parties could furnish the most effective agencies for this purpose, but fail to do it, because most reform measures affect their partisan or personal interests. Hence, the necessity for an independent, non-partisan organization like the Council of Political Reform is obvious. This body is composed of men of different politics, nationalities, creeds, and social positions, yet all working earnestly and harmoniously for a common purpose. That they have kept together so long and have accomplished so much is due to a great extent to the encouragement and support received from the independent press, and particularly from your valuable journal. Acknowledging and appreciating this fact, we regret most sincerely that an item in the summary of our report, sent to you some time ago, was so worded as to favor the interpretation that the council claimed the credit of your publication of those specific Ring frauds, the exposure of which was due to THE TIMES alone. That it might be so misinterpreted is clearly shown by your editorial of the 9th inst., so very different from your former comments upon the work of the council.

We consider it therefore due to you, and for the benefit of the cause for which we labor, to declare herewith that nothing was further from our sentiments and intentions, and that the honor and merit of leading the attack upon the most stupendous system of municipal fraud ever known to the world, in defiance of its power, and unaided by other public journals, belongs entirely and exclusively to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. What the council intended to claim in the already-mentioned item, and what should have been expressed in such words as to leave no doubt about its meaning, is the fact that it collected, tabulated, and sent to THE TIMES for publication the amount of and the items composing the City debt which furnished conclusive proof that tremendous frauds were committed.

This communication was published by you on the 30th of June, 1871, and its importance was strongly commented on and its source acknowledged in your editorial columns. Knowing that your journal still adheres to the independent course it had pursued so many years in attacking the wrong and defending the right, we trust that after our above statement you will as heretofore extend to us your valuable aid and active support in our efforts for the public benefit.

Respectfully, the New-York City Council of Political Reform.

W. W. WEBB,
WILLY WALLACH,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
F. B. THURBER,
} Special Committee.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL.

The New-York City Council of Political Reform has just made public a report of its work during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874. The report divides the work of the council under four heads: First

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée at 2—MIGNON (English opera.)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mme. Van Zandt, Mr. Peakes.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Mrs. Rousby, Mr. Geo. Clarke. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Alle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS By Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRACISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE—ROGUES OF NEW-YORK—DER FREISCHUTZ—Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT—THEODORE THOMAS, Director.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

When the House got through with the Civil Rights bill yesterday there was not very much left of it. The amendment offered by Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, and accepted by a very heavy vote, striking out all that related to schools, took from the bill its most important feature. By the bill as it passed the House, all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States are entitled to the equal enjoyment "of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement." The bill provides for its own enforcement, first, by means of suits by persons wronged against persons guilty of the wrong for damages to the amount of five hundred dollars for each offense; and second, by a criminal suit for a penalty of from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, or for imprisonment from thirty days to a year. The successful employment of either one of these methods bars the other. Jurisdiction in cases arising under the act is given exclusively to the Federal Courts; Federal Commissioners are required to institute proceedings against all who violate the act, and District Attorneys are directed to prosecute such proceedings under a penalty of from five hundred dollars to five thousand dollars, or a forfeiture of five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved. The fourth section of the bill prohibits exclusion from jury duty on account of color, and makes any officer charged with getting a jury violating this section liable to a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

By an adroit device of Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, a portion of the Democratic platform for 1872, was made a preamble to the bill, and the Democrats were thus compelled to vote against it. That was an operation, however, more amusing to their opponents than important to themselves. No one expected when the platform was adopted, that it would ever obtain from the party the slightest practical respect. As Mr. NIBLACK naïvely remarked yesterday, that plank was the "result of coercion and intimidation." But in private Mr. NIBLACK must have his own opinion of a man or a party that can be "coerced" by fear of losing a political campaign into making false professions. That, clearly, was precisely the case with the Democrats.

There were 162 votes for the bill, as amended, all of which were, of course, from Republicans. There were one hundred votes in the negative, and of these fourteen were cast by the following Republicans: Messrs. R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee; CHITTENDEN, of New-York; CRUTCHFIELD, of Tennessee; GUNTER, of Arkansas; HARRISON, of Tennessee; LOFLAND, of Delaware; LOWNDES, of Maryland; PHELPS, of New-Jersey; SENER, of Virginia; SLOANE, of Georgia; J. AMBLER SMITH, of Virginia; STANARD, of Missouri; C. Y. THOMAS, of Virginia, and THORNBURGH, of Tennessee. It will be noticed that all but two of these, Messrs. CHITTENDEN and PHELPS, are from Southern States. This is an important fact as bearing on the political effect of the bill. We have no doubt that it will be bad, and that it bars the progress of the Republican Party in the only direction in which it could hope to make decided gains. That it will save a single vote which would be lost without it, or that it will be of any real service to the negroes, we do not for a moment believe.

Mr. TOM SCOTT'S little scheme is getting on bravely. The respectable men in Washington have been flattering themselves all along that it could not amount to anything, but SCOTT has said that it was going through. It has, at any rate, made the first stage in the journey. Yesterday the subcommittee of the Committee on Pacific Railroads reported in its favor. How it will fare in the full committee, who knows? SCOTT thinks that he does, and he has been more nearly right than his opponents so far. Meantime we beg our virtuous friends, the Democrats, to notice that of the four committeemen supporting the bill two are Democrats, one of them the famous Mr. BARNUM, of Connecticut, who ought to know better. The only dissenting vote was cast by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, a Republican.

We print, in another column, a full report from the notes of the official stenographer, of Judge CURTIS' charge in the Kemble-Dana libel suit. It seems to us to contain a very clear and impartial statement of the law of libel as affecting public journals. It also presents a fair summary of the evidence given on both sides of this still unsettled controversy.

The Democratic Legislature of Missouri, which has at last boldly come forward with a bill proposing the destruction of the free-school system in the State, can find in its wisdom nothing but sectarian schools to substitute. It does not desire to provide for any tax levy for the support of common schools, unless the fund thus created is diverted to sectarian institutions. The bill would give very marked encouragement to the growth of Catholic education, and the domination of the Church over the children who will be citizens in future. Even without aid, the Catholic Church has managed to monopolize the education of as large a class as is educated in the public common schools, and it will, of course, lend all its powerful influence to favor Democratic legislation.

The Winter of 1874-5 will certainly long be remembered by "the oldest inhabitant" as one of the most severe of the century. One who has not noticed in the newspaper reports of the world how general the cold has been diffused, is apt to think that our own experience has been an exceptional one. But this is not true. Within the past few days we have published reports from nearly every part of the North American Continent, showing a low thermometer and heavy storms. In New-Mexico, the other day, a stage-driver, holding his reins, was taken off his box stone dead with cold. In Arizona, semi-tropical heats have given way to uncomfortable cold, and snow falls in unaccustomed places. California plains are flooded by freshets and the mountains are buried in snow. Although the overland trains have not been delayed, the cold along the Pacific Railroad has been great. In Wyoming, spirits congealed in the open air, and snow-slides have caused much loss of life in Utah. The same is true of Canada. Sandwich Island papers complain that the natives, accustomed to airy garb, are shivering in the cool breezes, and Australian newspapers make a similar complaint of their country. It has been a Winter of cold in Europe, and of storms and disasters on the sea. We should hope never to see its like again.

We have never been slow to recognize the services which have been rendered to the interests of this City and State by the Council of Political Reform. While other bodies called into existence by the anti-Tammany movement of 1870-71 have lost public confidence or succumbed to inherent elements of weakness, the Council of Political Reform has succeeded in expanding, year by year, the area of its influence, and is to-day better equipped for vigorous and systematic effort than it was in the hey-day of the reform excitement. We found occasion to take exception the other day to what we considered a rather extravagant claim on behalf of this very useful body. A special committee have prepared an explanation, which we publish to-day, of the precise extent to which the Council claims to have assisted in exposing the Ring frauds. To this and other portions of the "record" of the Council, as summarized elsewhere, we cheerfully invite the attention of our readers.

The report of the Queen's speech, furnished by cable, gives the formal verbiage of that document in full, and stops short just at the point where the details begin to have any interest. The leading measures of the forthcoming session are indicated in some half-dozen lines, and we are left to conjecture what is the policy of Mr. DISRAELI and his colleagues with reference to the penal statutes affecting Ireland; to the Land laws; to "the reconstruction of the judicature"—whatever that may mean—and to some apparently sweeping measures of sanitary reform; all of which are to be dealt with as Cabinet questions.

A FORETASTE OF THE FUTURE.

We have often called the attention of our readers to the rapid progress which the Democrats have made during the last two years. They have gained ground in almost every direction, while the Republicans have lost it. Perhaps there are some of our political friends who think it unwise thus to report the advances made by the enemy, but we have never yet found that shutting one's eyes to an evil enabled one either to avert it, or to deal with it successfully when evasion of it becomes impossible. It is the better way to look it fairly in the face, and see what can be done with it. The party leaders may quarrel with the newspapers, and men like Congressman PLATT, of this State, or Senator SPENCER, of Alabama, may cry out loudly for new "organs"—to be founded at other people's expense. Like PLATT, they would entice men into hopeless enterprises, and beguile them by false promises into putting all their money into the crazy scheme, and then leave them in the lurch to bear the penalty and humiliation of failure. But these incapable "leaders"—since leaders they call themselves—may be very sure of one thing, namely, that the newspapers have not brought about the present condition of public feeling in relation to the two parties of the day. If the Republican Party possessed public confidence to the same degree that it did a couple of years ago, there would be no lack of newspapers to support it. It is a sign that leaders and measures are all wrong when the public journals go into opposition, or yield only a faint support to a party. In such cases, newspapers are a sure guide to the drift of popular opinion—they only follow, and do not lead or control. And when the leaders complain that the newspapers do not defend the Republican Party, we should like them to explain who and what they have offered which has been fit for defense for some time past. What measures? Which men?

We may further take it as a fact which we shall be obliged to make the best of, whether we like it or not, that if the people continue in the frame of mind which they exhibited last Fall, they will probably elect the Democrats to power next year; and if they have made up their minds to do that nothing can prevent them. It will not answer any purpose to abuse the newspapers—that system has been tried pretty steadily in Washington, under the President's own eye, and, assuredly, not without his consent; and we should think that Gen. GRANT must, by this time, be half inclined to think that the plan has not answered very well. But, whatever blunders may be made at Washington, we believe that the return of the Democrats to power would be a great disaster to the country, and that the Republican Party, with all its faults, is still by far the best which is before the people. It has done some unwise things, but it still represents the honor and safety of the country, and should it fall next year, a good many things now thought to be secure will inevitably fall with it.

What the *measures* of the Democrats may be we shall not now try to forecast—what their *men* are certain to be, we may judge from what they are now. The Democrats are largely represented in the present Congress, which is now fast nearing its end. They will absolutely control the House of Representatives in the next Congress. They have not laid us under the necessity of waiting until they have everything their own way before disclosing to us the spirit in which they mean to go to work. Two scenes have occurred this very week in the House which suffice to show what sort of debates we may expect when the Southern fire-eaters and their Eastern allies once more control legislation. On Wednesday, Mr. MCLEAN, of Texas, described BEN BUTLER as the "only murderer he knew on the floor, for he had murdered a man in New-Orleans." When BUTLER protested against the use of such language as "unparliamentary," Mr. S. S. COX, of New-York, turned upon him with a vulgar taunt, saying, "You are beaten at home, and *we are all right here.*" Mr. COX ought to remember that it is a dangerous thing to boast too soon. The Democrats may be "all right," but a sensible man would take care not to be too arrogant or offensive in bragging about it. On Thursday, Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, made a still more disgraceful exhibition in the House. He appears to be one of those half-educated stupid men who think it a fine thing to write out a long piece of turgid bosh in his room at the hotel, or concoct what he doubtless calls a "philippic" in some bar-room, and then march down to the House, and spout it in the traditional Elijah Pogram manner. He described the Civil Rights bill as "born in malignity, and destined to be executed in violence and bloodshed." He quoted *Junius*—all these artificial ranters can mouth *Junius* by the yard—and then he went on to draw a parallel between BURKE, the murderer, and BUTLER—winding up with a "peroration" which no doubt he had learned by heart, and repeated all the way down Pennsylvania avenue on his way to the Capitol. Here it is—quite in the style of *Junius*, as our readers will instantly perceive:

"In Scotland, years ago, there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as 'burking.' * * * This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as 'burking.' If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it 'Butlerizing.'"

Then in stepped Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi—eager, as it seems, to jump into a quarrel, no matter whose it may happen to be. Of course, Mr. S. S. COX defended both his political friends, although he, at any rate, is a man who ought to know better. He can tear a passion to tatters himself at times, but he is not a wild man from the woods, just caught and put into trousers, as his friend, "YOUNG BROWN," of Kentucky, seems to be. The most ridiculous feature of it all is that "YOUNG BROWN" actually wasted all his beautiful eloquence on BEN BUTLER, a man who thinks no more of being called hard names than another man does of eating his dinner. To call him a "thief" and a "murderer" is like scratching a rhinoceros with a pin. "YOUNG BROWN'S" sarcasms, which have doubtless broken sadly upon his midnight slumbers, are all thrown away on the cast-iron hide of the distinguished soldier and statesman who proudly announced to the country some time ago that his true name was "Old Cock-eye." YOUNG BROWN might have just as well tried to batter down the dome of the Capitol with a pea-shooter as to make Old Cock-eye wince with a few barbaric phrases, cudgeled out of his own dull brain and flavored with *Junius*.

This, however, is the kind of thing which we may look for when the Democrats return to power. At present they are on their good behavior—and yet see what behavior it is! They stalk about the House wanting to fight duels, try to get up fights in the very presence of the Speaker, and call Republicans murderers and thieves. They even oblige *us* to appear to say a good word for BUTLER—an extremely painful necessity. When once the floodgates of Democratic eloquence are fully unloosed, we may safely count upon witnessing once more the scenes which were common before the war. Well will it be for the people if violent language, threats, rant, and fustian are the worst consequence of the great Democratic "reaction." There are some "tidal waves" which do not merely submerge a party—they ruin a country.

THE PROPOSED LAW ON SAVINGS BANKS.

One of the recent amendments to Article VIII. of the State Constitution requires the Legislature to provide by a general law for conforming all charters of savings banks to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities. The following new features must form part of such law: 1. No new corporation formed under its provisions shall have any capital stock; 2. Trustees of savings banks shall have no interest, direct or indirect, in the profits of the corporation; 3. No Director or Trustee of a savings bank shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or property of such bank.

Such are the new constitutional limitations in regard to the incorporation and management of savings banks. The bill introduced by Senator WOOD, and now in the hands of the joint Committees on Banks of the Senate and Assembly with a view to simultaneous action, expands and applies these limitations as follows:

1. *Trustees.* Any number of persons not less than seven nor more than twenty-one, may associate themselves together for the purpose of organizing a savings bank in the county in which they reside. Their first step is to execute a certificate setting forth the proposed title of the association, its proposed place of business, the address and occupation of each member, and the readiness of each to accept the responsibilities and faithfully discharge the duties of a Trustee. The intention to organize shall be publicly advertised, and a duplicate of the certificate of association submitted to the Superintendent of the Banking Department. It is absolutely within the discretion of the Superintendent to decide whether the organization of the proposed bank will be "a public benefit," and his certificate of authorization is to be the equivalent of a charter for the new bank. A Trustee may vacate his office by becoming a non-resident of the county, by becoming connected with any other savings bank, by either taking loans from the bank or becoming surety for other borrowers, and by failure to discharge the duties devolving upon him as Trustee. A Trustee may be suspended from office by an order of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, "for due cause, to be set forth in such order." After giving the Trustee in question an opportunity to be heard in his defense, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the judicial district in which the bank is situated may either vacate or confirm the order of suspension. In the latter case it shall become equivalent to an order of removal.

2. *Deposits and Dividends.* To prevent loss to depositors by an enforced sale of securities below their par value, five days' notice may be required before the withdrawal of any part of any deposit of more than ten and not exceeding one hundred dollars; ten days' notice is required in the case of deposits between $100 and $500; twenty days for deposits between $500 and $1,000; thirty days for deposits between $1,000 and $5,000; and ninety days for deposits over five thousand dollars. No dividend shall be paid to depositors, except from profits actually earned during the period for which it is made. From these profits must first be deducted the working expenses of the institution, and an amount of one-half per cent. of all the deposits to be set aside annually as a surplus fund, "to meet any contingency in its business." The rate of dividend is in no case to exceed seven per cent. per annum. No dividend is to be paid on deposits exceeding five thousand dollars, unless such sum shall have been on deposit for at least six months before the dividend is declared. Trustees may allow on deposits below one thousand dollars a higher rate of dividend than on larger sums, and may also discriminate in favor of sums which have remained undiminished for one year and upward. Should any residue of undivided profits remain after paying dividends, contributing to the surplus fund, &c., such residue must be divided as often as once in three years "among those depositors whose accounts have not been diminished during a period of one or more years prior to such dividend." The Trustees of any savings bank may advance out of their private means the amount necessary to pay current expenses, and so facilitate the payment of dividends, but such advance shall not bear interest, nor shall it be repaid by reducing the surplus fund below two per cent. of the amount of the deposits.

3. *Investments.* The deposits of savings banks may be invested in United States securities, in New-York State bonds, in county, city, village, or town bonds in this State, not issued for the benefit of railroad or other private corporations; in the stocks or bonds of any State in the Union that has for three years preceding regularly paid the interest on its legal bonded debt; in bonds or mortgages not exceeding half the value of improved productive real estate in this State, and in real estate owned for business purposes by the bank, or purchased for the protection of mortgages owned by the corporation. "While awaiting opportunity for the judicious investment of the funds deposited with them," Trustees may authorize loans upon the deposit of securities of the classes above named. But the loans shall not exceed ninety per cent. of the cash value of such securities. There is an absolute prohibition against loans "upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts, or any other personal securities whatever."

Such are the leading provisions of a bill in which a large proportion of the public are interested, and about whose provisions the committees having it in charge are said to have been flooded with letters of inquiry. For the information of all concerned we shall print the bill in full in THE TIMES of to-morrow. It will be observed that a hearing will be given to all who have anything to say about the provisions of the bill, in the Senate Chamber, on the afternoon of Tuesday next.

TOM SCOTT AGAIN.

All readers of newspapers must have noticed that whenever a controversy is going on about public companies, the "financial" columns of the newspapers are filled with letters of attack and defense—"Stockholder" replies to "Director," and "Investor" to "Banker." It is part of the ammunition brought out on such occasions, and as it is paid for according to the ordinary scale of advertisements, no newspaper is compromised by it. Whether or not we are to include a letter which appeared in yesterday's *Post*, signed "Anti-Monopolist," among this class of advertisements we cannot decide. It would be strange if the *Post* allowed a letter of that kind, dealing in so many remarkable assertions and insinuations, to be published from a genuine correspondent without his name. The writer professes to believe that the opposition to TOM SCOTT'S latest device for making the taxpayers bear the risk of one of his speculations is all suggested by the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads. And he argues that as the Union Pacific had received help from the Government, so ought the Southern or Texas Pacific.

There is, however, an essential difference between the two roads. The Union Pacific is already in active operation, is a great and improving property, and is admitted to be a source of wealth to the country. It is asking no further help from the Government; on the contrary, it is proposing to pay off its obligations by a plan which seems very reasonable, and which is likely to prove advantageous to both the Government and the road. The idea is to pay a large sum of money every year to the Government to cover "the interest on the guaranteed bonds and the principal of the bonds themselves." In this way it is believed that the Government can be reimbursed, and the road be relieved from some of its old difficulties. The proposal has not met with objection from any quarter, and, so far as we understand it, it seems entirely fair and just.

If it were a question of granting a new subsidy to this road, we should oppose the scheme just as we do TOM SCOTT'S. There are, doubtless, circumstances under which a subsidy might be justifiable. Some works of a national character can scarcely be carried out with private capital alone. But we have all seen that the subsidy system has been grossly abused of late years; that it has been the means of placing stocks upon the market in which the Directors of the subsidized companies have gambled freely for the benefit of themselves and their friends. To argue that because the Union Pacific Road received aid from the Government, any new scheme which Mr. SCOTT or others may produce should also receive aid, is to put forward a mischievous fallacy. It only shows how full of dangers this subsidy system must always be. Precedents are created which have almost the force of law. If you give a subsidy to A, you cannot refuse one to B. How far the Union Pacific Road may clash with TOM SCOTT'S project we neither know nor care. The one, as we have said, is a promising road, in which a large amount of bona fide capital is invested, and it is admitted that its prospects are excellent. It proposes to pay off its debt to the Government within a given period. Mr. SCOTT brings forward another road, and asks, not for a subsidy, but for a sum of money which the Treasury is in no condition to give it. And what we say is that Mr. SCOTT is not the sort of man who ought to go to Congress to ask for money, and that no more money should be voted this year to any road or company, no matter what may be its pretensions. Are not the burdens resting upon the tax-payers already sufficiently heavy?

THE QUESTION OF "TRAMPS."

The people of Boston were naturally not a little astonished to learn recently from the annual report of their Police Department, that no less than fifty-eight thousand lodgings had been furnished to "tramps" in the station-houses there during the year 1874. Even those most intimately concerned in works of charity found it extremely difficult to understand how one-twentieth of such an immense number of men and women could be so miserably poor and destitute of work as to demand the lowest grade of alms. The chiefs of the principal charity organizations of the city held two formal meetings, at which they carefully investigated the whole subject of vagrants and tramps, and their methods of obtaining relief and shelter. They found that the number of "rounders," of both sexes, whose names appeared many scores, and in some cases many hundreds, of times on the registers at the station-houses, was enormous. A thousand or fifteen hundred people who appeared to have lost all sense of the degradation usually attaching to absolute and voluntary dependence were, to all intents and purposes, the guests of the city for at least six months in the year. When the Bostonians had this matter brought forcibly to their attention, they gave up the project of establishing soup-houses, and began to consider the best means of discouraging a systematic vagrancy which has grown to alarming proportions. From all parts of the State, and, indeed, from all sections of New-England, came complaints that small towns and villages were overrun with perambulating paupers, who would not even do the work offered them. They unwillingly accepted the crusts and the benches given them in the rustic lock-ups for a night, and at dawn would depart thanklessly, only to come back again in a week. Benevolent country and city folk in the Eastern States begin to believe that they must in some manner repress this odious and steadily-increasing nuisance, which has never been so general and wide-spread as now.

From the West come the same complaints concerning the increase of idle vagrancy, and the same pressing demands for some means of checking it. Chicago is not only cursed with a very large number of professional "lodgers," who reappear with alarming frequency at the station-houses, but its streets are overrun with professional beggars, and a host of cunning folk whose ingenuity is only exceeded in degree by their laziness. They have invented scores of new devices for getting money from worthy people. The Secretary of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society announces that he has been almost overwhelmed with letters from beggars. He is obliged to investigate every case with a sharpness and shrewdness which would do honor to a first-class detective. Many persons write him that they have been "turned out," and are, therefore, reduced to bitterest want. In nearly all cases of this kind he finds that the writers are guilty of falsehood. Others assume half a dozen fictitious names and addresses, and endeavor to secure a large sum by detailing to the Secretary as many stories of distress and abject misery. "Young ladies" who report themselves as friendless and moneyless, and consequently on the brink of ruin, prove on investigation to be red-nosed loafers, with morbid appetites for gin. "Worn-out clergymen," with a small army of famishing children, appear, under the searching light of truth, as professional askers of alms, who are anxious to get the best of society. The Chicago Secretary has compiled a catalogue of such persons which will be a treasure to the hunter after curious social statistics.

Every one knows how it is in this great City. Of the one hundred and fifty or sixty thousand cases in which lodging and food have been granted to persons applying for it only because it is English opera in something more than name. The distribution of characters was the same as at last Saturday's matinée. Mr. Hess' company is very nicely balanced; it has done a great deal of work since it was first formed, and hence its representations are unusually smooth and effective. All the rôles in "The Bohemian Girl" are in good hands. Better execution of *Arline's* numbers than Miss Kellogg's it would be exacting to wish, and a fresher and more agreeable voice than Mr. Carleton's could not at present be found for *Count Arnheim*, while Mr. Maas, as *Thaddeus*, Mr. Peakes as *Devilshoof*, Mr Morgan as *Florestein*, and Miss Beaumont as the *Gypsy Queen*, were each fully equal to the requirements of their respective characters. Much applause greeted the best-known pieces of the score, and there were several encores. At to-day's matinée "Mignon" is to be interpreted; next Monday we are to have "Fra Diavolo," and Wednesday the novelty of the present season, and in fact the novelty of the musical year, Balfe's "Talisman," will be made known to the American public.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The fourth Symphony Concert given by Mr. Thomas this season occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. From the public rehearsal of the programme, Thursday, a performance of uncommon interest may be counted upon. Mme. Schiller plays Raff's piano concerto admirably, and the work itself is full of charm and merit; a concerto for two violins and orchestra, by Bach, appeals to the scholastic taste; the *penchant* for quite modern music is to be gratified by a hearing of Hofmann's "Frithjof," and Beethoven will be represented by his Fourth Symphony. The most captious dilettante could ask no more.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"Camille" was last evening represented at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of Mrs. Rousby. Mr. George Clarke's personation of *Armand Duval* was the most praiseworthy effort of the night, although it would have lost none of its effect had the actor shown less of the excess of zeal which Talleyrand so wisely reproves. Mr. Clarke's performance, however, was decidedly dramatic, earnestness going far toward excusing occasional exaggeration, and, after the fourth act, he was called before the curtain in company with Mrs. Rousby. The *bénéficiaire*, who has seemingly a secure hold upon the favor of the public—evidence of her popularity being afforded by the presence, last night, of a numerous and fashionable audience—portrayed *Camille* in the conventional colors, but with very little feeling or power. Mrs. Rousby, in fact, is quite the reverse of an emotional actress, the significance of that term, now in daily use, justifying us in its choice; and it is certainly impolitic to assign to her a character the existence of which is only warranted by the profound passion it embodies. The general acting in "Camille" was good, Mr. Vining Bowers' being noticeably so. It must be mentioned, however, that in one respect the drama might have been more acceptably cast, for Mr. Welsh Edwards, who played the elder *Duval*, was not in a condition to successfully appeal to the sympathies of the spectators, and caused more merriment than the funniest personage in the piece.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There is to be the usual "Shaughraun" matinée performance at Wallack's Theatre to-day. The audiences do not show the slightest falling off—last night's representation, indeed, calling out an assemblage which tested the capacity of the theatre with even unusual severity; and there being no change in the original cast there seems to be no likelihood that public interest will lose its keenness until the day for the withdrawal of the drama is actually come. Such runs as that of "The Shaughraun" are uncommon, and are rarely so well deserved as by Mr. Boucicault's latest effort.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's of choice "Women of the Day" for performance in New-York, has proved to be full of wisdom, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre is now largely and brilliantly attended. The profound philosopher and moralist, the keen satirist, and the severe littérateur, will not go into ecstasies over "Women of the Day," but the playgoer in quest of an enjoyable entertainment, in which sprightly talk, comical incidents, capital character-sketches, superb dresses, and bright scenery are combined, will be abundantly pleased with the representation he can now witness, thanks to Mr. Daly's good judgment. The success of "Women of the Day" has postponed all thought of new pieces.

BRIEF MENTION.

It is only necessary to say after yesterday's lengthened reference to the production of "Girofle-Girofla" on the previous night at the Park Theatre, that Lecocq's newest work is to be given at to-day's matinée, as well as this evening, and that its performance cannot fail to please. Matters at the Union Square Theatre call for no extended reference. "The Two Orphans," which is to be represented at to-day's matinée, drawing with a strong and steady draught vast audiences, both afternoon and evening. In addition to the matinée entertainments at both these places, and to those alluded to above, *apres midi* recitals are announced for to-day at Barnum's Hippodrome, at Wood's Museum, at Robinson Hall, (where Mr. Maccabe still sojourns,) at the Olympic Theatre, at Bryant's Opera-house, and at the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To-day in the Special Sessions, as you may learn from your reporter, Mr. Bergh had a laboring man sent to the Penitentiary for three months for killing a cat, although the man, who had no counsel, urged that he had a wife and three children dependent upon his daily work for support. On which side is the cruelty in this case?

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a good one, but it needs a wiser manager and a less vindictive. Mr. Bergh is doing his best to spoil a good cause. J. WILLIAMS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

A FALSE REPORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so kind as to state that the notice in to-day's *Herald* of there being infectious diphtheria in Princeton College (or town) is utterly without foundation? JAMES MCCOSH, President.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY, PRINCETON, Friday, Feb. 5, 1875.

OVATION TO SENATOR CARPENTER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 5.—Senator Carpenter arrived in this city to-night from Madison. He was met at the depot by about one thousand citizens who detached the horses from his sleigh and drew him through the principal streets amid enthusiastic demonstration. At the Newhall House he made a brief response, promising to address his fellow-citizens before his departure for Washington.

THE IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—The Nevada Senate, yesterday, finally passed the Assembly joint resolution asking Congress to amend the treaty with China for the prevention of coolie importation.

STOLEN CURIOSITIES.

Very many persons, who would not hesitate to pocket a little bronze from the Tuileries, or a bit of marble from the Pitti Palace, were shocked to hear the other day that some dishonest men had not only stolen a figure out of MURILLO'S work, but had actually brought it over to this country and had made merchandise of it. Making merchandise of it, we must presume, is the crowning crime. To steal a work of art, to pilfer a "relic" from a world-famous collection, may seem a venial offense. This sort of plunder is, perhaps, held too light an offense against art, law, and morality. For example, in the parlor of a citizen of this State there hangs in all the glory and publicity of frame and glass, a page of MARTIN LUTHER'S Bible. It was torn out of the volume preserved in a German museum. The family who own it have traveled in Germany, perhaps; but wherever they got it, they ought to know that somebody stole this relic from the historic volume. It is the spoil of a vandal, whatever his nationality may have been. When the Seville "Murillo" was under discussion, it was said among the knowing ones that another painting by the same master hand was in possession of a New-York gentleman, who regarded his prize with so much jealousy that he kept it locked in his garret, and showed it only to trusty friends under promise of secrecy. Perhaps the uncommon value of the painting, rather than any suspicion of the means by which he secured this prize, was the reason for so much privacy. Just before the late troubles in France, it was found necessary to close some of the public rooms of the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, on account, it was said, of the passion of some English-speaking tourists, who carried away curious relics in the shape of bits of upholstery and furniture.

Relic-hunters, however, do not by any means confine their operations to foreign parts. Our own country has temptations for those who do not go far from home. The Executive Mansion at Washington, especially during the war, has suffered a great deal from this class of thieves. At one time, we remember, it was found necessary to keep a special watchman in the great East Room, always open to visitors, to prevent the utter spoliation of that handsome apartment. The annual renewal of the upholstery of the windows was made necessary by the constant larceny of shreds, fringes, and tassels rather than by any ordinary wear and tear. In spite of all vigilance, however, morbid seekers after curiosities actually tore off slips from the wall-paper in dark corners; and, on one occasion, a piece of carpet, about eighteen inches square, was cut out and carried away. It is difficult to imagine what satisfaction the possession of such spoil could give the owner, nor how he could venture to exhibit it to his friends. Some Michigan soldiers carried off marble statuary from the Congressional burying-ground, and sent it to their friends at home. The Turk's head which adorned Capt. JOHN SMITH'S monument, on one of the Isles of Shoals, was deliberately broken off, and made a mantel ornament for a New-England virtuoso. Nor could a plea of kleptomania avail in the case of one who secured for his cabinet a porcelain plate from a well-known and famous set in the President's house at Washington.

These examples of petty thieving might be indefinitely multiplied. It is only necessary to mention a few to our readers; nearly everybody can supply a great many similar instances which have come under their own observation. In order to gratify an unnatural mania for relics of travel, these people deface works of art, spoil the pleasure of all who come after them, commit an irreparable damage, and are guilty of downright theft. This does not always argue total depravity on the part of the depredators. Sometimes it is chargeable to ignorance or thoughtlessness. Unhappily, refinement and honest love of art are not so widely diffused as they ought to be. But everybody can lend a hand in such diffusion, if, when shown a pilfered relic, they will rebuke the pilferer who exhibits it.

ALBANY.

TAMMANY'S HOME-RULE PROJECT AT WORK.

NO SPOILS FOR COUNTRY LEGISLATORS—HOW THE REPUBLICANS RUN THE LEGISLATURE—"STRIKING" THE DIAMOND BROKERS—BILLS PASSED—PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5, 1875.

The "home rule" struggle, to which I alluded in my letter of yesterday, and in which Tammany, with true autocratic instinct, arrays itself against the whole rural Democracy, not to speak of the Republicans of the State, was signalized to-day by the introduction just before adjournment of resolutions by Mr. Hauschel, a member of the Tammany delegation, in which the strong feature is simply that to Tammany belongs the spoils. It is undoubtedly true, as the resolutions set forth, that for years there has been a regular trade, a barter and sale, of political positions carried on here, and no one is better cognizant of the means which have been brought to bear in these transactions than Tammany Hall. The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, The people of the State of New-York, by the overwhelming majority given for the constitutional amendments, have decidedly pronounced in favor of local self-government; and

Whereas, In the words of his Excellency the Governor of this State, municipal trusts have for a number of years past been the traffic of the lobbies, inferior offices, contracts, and money being means of a competition from which those who could not use these weapons were excluded; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be requested to ascertain what heads of departments, subordinates, and employes in the City of New-York were appointed either by direct legislation or by the direct interference of Senators and Members of Assembly, excepting those from said City of New-York, from the 1st day of January, 1870, to the 1st day of January, 1875; also, the amount of salary attached to each of said positions, and that said committee report the facts thus ascertained to this House.

Mr. Alvord, at the conclusion of the reading of the resolution, rose and said he thought he perceived in this proposition an opportunity for some good glorification and speech-making, and inasmuch as it was now rather late in the day to do it justice, and he wanted to say something on it before it was adopted, he now rose to debate it.

The resolution accordingly went over under the rule, and will doubtless, when it is again called up, form the subject and occasion of a first-class "field-day and review" in the House.

DEMOCRACY IN CHECK.

There is an intense feeling of dissatisfaction expressed here at the way in which this Democratic Assembly is run by the Republican minority, and the trouble with the Democrats is that they do not know how to remedy it. Many of the Democratic members have spoken to me without any reservation on the subject, and concede that between the able Republican minority in the Assembly and the Republican majority in the Senate the prospects of a good Democratic legislative record this year are painfully remote. Even the Governor is in the hands of the Senate so far as his appointments are concerned, and the best classes of people everywhere—those who are not hide-bound as to their politics—concede that on the whole the people of the State at large are to be congratulated at the fortunate check which has been placed on the wheels of Democratic legislation and executive power. Even if they accomplish little good, it is tolerably certain that they will not be allowed to work much harm.

WHERE THE FEELING COMES IN.

One of the first efforts in the Assembly this morning was the introduction, by Mr. Prince, of Queens, of a resolution eulogistic of William Cullen Bryant as an author, poet, and journalist, and declaring that in view of the fact that on Monday next he is to be the honored guest of the Governor of this State, he be specially invited to visit this Assembly, and that the honors of the floor be tendered him on Tuesday next at 1 o'clock P. M. The mover of the resolution asked for its introduction by unanimous consent, and no objection was raised until it had been partly read, when Mr. Timothy J. Campbell, of New-York, rose and objected, and the resolution in consequence went over. Off the floor Mr. Campbell stated openly that he was tired of this thing of having a Democratic House run by a few Republicans. Here was a case where a prominent citizen was to be the guest of a Democratic Governor, and to be given a grand reception at the Executive mansion, yet, in this majority no one had thought proper to introduce this resolution, and it comes as a consequence from the minority side. This kind of business, he thought, was about played out.

At a later stage of the proceedings Mr. Prince reintroduced the resolution, and it was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

The following were the most important of a number of bills which came up for a third reading and were passed in the House:

Mr. Hammond's bill to prevent peculation and other wrongs affecting public moneys and rights of property, sometimes called "the Tweed bill," for the reason that its provisions would meet cases like that of Tweed, though of course it cannot reach his, as its provisions are not retroactive.

Mr. Struble's bill defining the rights and liabilities of married women, making them proper parties in the courts in actions on contract.

Mr. Husted's bill for the better enforcement of certain penal laws, making the punishment on a second conviction for violation of the law against cruelty to animals ten days' imprisonment and a fine.

Mr. Prince's constitutional bills—one providing for the exclusion from the right of suffrage of all persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, and the other regulating the form of oath to be administered on challenges by inspectors at public elections. Against the first of these there were two votes—Messrs. Bradley, of Kings, and Brogan, of New-York—and against the second Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, was recorded in the negative.

A bill introduced by Mr. McGroarty, of Kings, providing for the appointment and compensation of an additional Assistant District Attorney for Kings County, was passed also.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Gedney, of New-York, introduced a resolution inquiring of the Commissioners of Central Park what steps had been taken toward laying out a parade ground for the National Guard in New-York City, under the requirements of the act of 1871, and why such laying out and preparation had not been completed. Mr. Costigan objected to this resolution and rose to debate it, and it was accordingly laid over.

Mr. Waehner, of New-York introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Cities to report on a general plan for paving the streets of New-York City. Objected to and laid over.

ANOTHER "STRIKING" PROJECT.

Mr. Lawrence, of Columbia, introduced a bill to regulate the business of diamond and jewelry brokers. It requires that they shall obtain licenses from the Mayors of cities, and that the fee therefor shall be $1,000; that they shall at all times keep, and at stated periods submit, reports of the business transacted by them; that they shall not charge more than at the rate of seven per cent. interest on loans or advances made; that if they charge any higher rate the principal of the loan shall be confiscated to the borrower, and many other absurd provisions. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.

Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston, who is Chairman of the Insurance Committee, introduced a bill to annul the act relating to fire-escapes on stores, domiciles, and other buildings.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day, although the session was rather over the average length, very little was done which calls for more than a passing notice, as only a single bill of any kind was introduced, and only one of general interest was passed. The former bill was offered by Senator Tobey, and it is intended to authorize, and to provide funds for, the improvement of the Champlain Canal. The bill which passed was one making some not very important amendments to the act incorporating societies for the erection of monuments to soldiers who fell in defense of the Union.

DEBATE ON ONE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

But although not much was done this morning there was a great deal of talk, and that pretty much on all one subject. It will be remembered that one of the recently-adopted constitutional amendments reads thus:

"No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act."

It would not seem that any more explicit words could be found in our language to express the apparent idea, and yet so much trouble did the interpretation of the amendment give the Senate this morning that Senator Selkreg declared that its meaning would have to be interpreted by the courts. The discussion arose in connection with Senator Lowery's amendment to the general banking law, and Senator Laning's amendment to the act incorporating religious societies, both of which include references to former acts not "inserted" in the body of the amendment. Senator Laning's bill was finally amended and ordered to a third reading, and Senator Lowery's was referred to the Judiciary Committee, in order that it may give its opinion as to the objection raised.

THE TWELFTH WARD SAVINGS BANK.

The act incorporating the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank of New-York City was discussed to-day, but at the suggestion of Senator Wood the further consideration of the subject was postponed, because of the probability that the Legislature will pass a general law under which the bank may organize without any further legislation.

SENATOR MADDEN'S RAPID TRANSIT RESOLUTION.

It will be remembered that some ten days ago THE TIMES gave the full text of a concurrent resolution which was offered by Senator Madden, and which embodies a constitutional amendment that he wished to be submitted to the people at the next general election, the purport of the amendment being to exempt from the prohibitions against special legislation contained in the constitutional amendments any legislation needed to secure rapid transit, or to provide for the improvement of the wharves, piers, and water-front of any port of entry in this State. The Judiciary Committee have decided to report adversely to this resolution, on the grounds that no need of its passage is yet apparent so soon after the enactment of the law which it proposes to amend or supplement, and, further, that the resolution makes no provision for obtaining the assent to the building of the road from any portion of the property-holders along its route.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

The bitterly personal debate of yesterday afternoon was fitly supplemented by the proceedings before the Finance Committee of the Senate in the evening. This committee has been engaged for some time in investigating the many and various frauds connected with the building of the State Capitol, and sufficient evidence has already been taken to enable Senator Wood to make the hints he did yesterday as to "the dark secrets locked up in his breast concerning the honor of a brother Senator." The testimony elicited last night was of a very interesting and instructive character. Mr. Fuller, the architect of the Capitol, testified that over $200,000 had been added to the cost of the structure by the unauthorized changes in the plan with reference to the towers alone, and that over nine feet had been added to the height of the building as originally planned; but this was merely prefatory to what followed. Sheriff Crandell, President of the Albany Horse Railroad, was the next witness. From his testimony it appears that his company had a contract to convey stone over its tracks from the Basin to the Capitol, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, for fifty cents per ton, and another contract, for conveying materials not mentioned in the former contract, at seventy-five cents per ton. Half these sums would have been abundant remuneration for the entire service performed; but the State furnished the manual labor and the cars, and made some repairs to the track. The aggregate of the sums paid the railroad company actually amounts to one-fortieth of the total amount spent upon the Capitol in the last five years, and the corporation, whose total stock before it procured these contracts was $100,000, worth nominally fifty cents on the dollar, within four years thereafter paid a dividend of eleven per cent. upon a watered stock of $200,000, which was quoted at par; and yet the President "did not consider the contracts favorable to the company." The facts need no argument to show their dishonest character, but a crowning proof of the fraud involved is found in the fact that Messrs. De Wolf, of Oswego, and Rice, of Albany, who are both Capitol Commissioners, are also large stockholders in the Albany Horse Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The President to-day appointed Senators Robertson, Wood, and Johnson as the committee to arrange for the reception of William Cullen Bryant by the Senate on Tuesday next. Senator Wood some time ago introduced into the Senate a general bill relating to the organization and administration of savings banks. The matter is still pending, and Senator Lowery to-day announced that the Joint Committee on Banking of both Houses would give a hearing to all parties interested in the subject, in the Senate Chamber, on the afternoon of Tuesday next.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Great preparations are being made for the reception to be given on Monday evening next, at the Executive Mansion, to William Cullen Bryant, and it is understood that 5,000 invitations have been issued.

The subcommittee of the Committee on General Laws, which will give a hearing to-morrow, at the New-York City Hall, to persons interested in rapid transit, has been enlarged, and now consists of Messrs. Kennaday, of Kings, Chairman, and Messrs. Seward, T. C. Campbell, and McGowan, of New-York, and Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester. They will meet in the Aldermanic Chamber at noon.

The House Judiciary Committee will, on Thursday next, give a hearing in this city to persons in favor of or opposed to the principle of commercial courts of arbitration.

The House Committee on Cities will, on Tuesday next, hear arguments from persons interested in the proposed repavement of Fifth avenue.

Up to the present time there have been thirty-nine bills passed in the Assembly. The total number of bills introduced this year is 260, or about 100 less than in the same period of last session.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BROWN, OF KENTUCKY, EULOGIZED FOR HIS DENUNCIATIONS OF BUTLER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5.—In the House of Representatives to-day, a resolution was introduced thanking Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, for his manly defense in Congress of the South, and his denunciation of Mr. Butler.

The Legislature will hold a caucus to-night on the question of calling a convention, and it is thought it will be called.

The public debt question is to be considered by the Senate next week.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN APPROPRIATION WANTED—THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR ANDREWS RECOMMENDED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day instructed its President to petition Congress to make an appropriation by the 15th inst. for the purchase of a site in this city for a United States light-house depot.

The special committee of the State Senate appointed to investigate the transactions of Mr. T. C. Andrews, Senator from Orangeburg County, with Humbert, the defaulting Treasurer of that county, submitted to-day a majority report recommending the expulsion of Andrews, and a minority report recommending that he be censured.

In the National Grange to-day a number of resolutions were introduced and referred to committees.

MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange to-day unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress setting forth in strong terms why, in the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, the South-west Pass should be used instead of the South Pass. It urges the use of jetties for the improvement, and the adoption of Capt. Eads' plan. It also claims that the South Pass would prove wholly inadequate for the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and states that while the question of economy should be regarded in the matter, it is believed that the difference in the cost of the works as between the Passes, when compared with the magnitude of the interests involved, is hardly worthy of consideration.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

THE BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The following is the bill as passed, without the preamble:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. Provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed, in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided, further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District, or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting or imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States, or Territorial court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise. And any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, to be fined not less than $1,000, or more than $5,000. But provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Samuel Foote, a young man of temperate habits, committed suicide at the Tremont House, Auburn, N. Y., on Thursday evening, by taking poison. This was the fifth or sixth attempt to commit suicide, and it is believed that he was afflicted with a monomania on the subject, the superinducing cause of which was a sun-stroke experienced some years ago.

The fishing schooners David Burnham Second and Joseph Chanler, of Gloucester, Mass., each with a crew of twelve men, are now five weeks overdue from the Grand Banks, and serious apprehensions are entertained that they have been lost, as returning vessels report encountering very severe weather.

On Thursday night seven unknown men attacked Adam Grove, living at Vicksburg, Union County, Penn., beating him badly and robbing him of $1,200 and a bay horse. A reward of $300 is offered for the recovery of the property.

The Republican Convention on Thursday night nominated Hon. Charles McKinney for Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $265,150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Messrs. Patterson & Fitch, and the Riverside Publishing Company, occupying the building No. 300 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., were damaged by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning to the extent of about $16,000; insurance as follows: In the German, of New-Jersey, $2,500; Fairfield, Conn., $1,000; Lycoming, Penn., $2,500; St. Nicholas, New-York, $2,500; Buffalo German, $2,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $2,500; People's, New-Jersey, $2,500, and the remainder in Western companies.

A fire yesterday morning in the horse-car depot adjoining the Weybossett Bridge, Providence, R. I., partially destroyed the structure, causing a loss of $3,000 to $4,000; insured for $5,000, equally divided between the Franklin, of Philadelphia, and Commercial Union, of London. The furniture, which was somewhat damaged, is insured for $2,500 in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia.

A fire in Ballard Valley, Mass., on Thursday afternoon destroyed a large barn owned by Mrs. Riley and occupied in part as a glove manufactory. The loss on the stock and building is about $5,000; insurance, $2,000 in the Royal Canadian, and $2,500 in the Royal of England.

A fire at Bloomfield, Holmes County, Ohio, on Wednesday, burned out the firm of Fair & Strause. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $3,500 each in the North American and Phœnix.

The Crystal Lake ice-house, at Bordentown, N. J., was destroyed by fire Thursday evening, entailing a loss of $40,000. It was insured for $13,000.

MINNESOTA.

THE KING RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SENATE—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST—GOV. DAVIS READY TO GO OVER TO THE DEMOCRATS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—The Senate to-day, unanimously passed the House resolution, previously telegraphed, calling upon William S. King to vindicate himself of the Irwin charges in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, or resign his seat in the Forty-fourth Congress.

The vote for United States Senator taken to-day was without significance. Active negotiations are in progress between the Democrats and Gov. Davis. The latter is, it is stated on abundant authority, ready to abandon his previous party affiliations and subscribe to the Democratic platform, and to divide his patronage as Senator with the Democrats, in case he is elected.

MEXICO.

A PROTESTANT CHURCH ATTACKED BY AN ARMED MOB—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT—FIVE KILLED AND ELEVEN WOUNDED IN THE CONFLICT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, via HAVANA.—On the evening of the 26th ult. a mob attacked the Protestant church recently established in Acapulco by Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the the Presbyterian Mission. The rioters were armed with machetes and rifles. Mr. Hutchinson escaped and took refuge on a United States man-of-war in the harbor. Gen. Mejia, commandant of the castle, ordered out the troops and charged upon the mob. Four Mexicans and one American were killed, and eleven others were wounded. Among the latter was Mejia's Adjutant. None of the rioters have been arrested. An investigation is in progress, and reinforcements have been sent to the city to protect the Judge who is taking testimony. The State Government of Oaxaca has offered large cash premiums to encourage the production and exportation of coffee and sugar.

KANSAS.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION—RELIEF FOR THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—A concurrent resolution was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to secure from Congress the right of way for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad through the Indian Territory, for the construction of a railroad from the southern corner of Sumner County, down the Arkansas River, by way of Muskogee, to Fort Smith, Ark.

The House passed a bill appropriating $90,000 for the settlers in districts devastated by drought and grasshoppers.

The Chief Clerk announced that Mrs. Bickerdyke had thirty car loads of provisions in transit to Kansas, and requested members to report to her at the Gordon House the amount of destitution in their respective districts. The announcement elicited cheers for Mrs. Bickerdyke.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ARREST OF FORTY ALLEGED RIOTERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—Antes Snyder, of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, made information before Judge Sterrett on the 3d inst., charging about forty persons in the employ of the Columbia Conduit Company, at Powers' Run, with riot. A warrant was issued, and the men were arrested yesterday without resistance and brought to this city. A hearing was had before Judge Sterrett, acting as Justice of the Peace, and resulted in the accused being held to bail in sums ranging from $300 to $1,000 each. The railroad men have again removed the pipe from Powers' Run.

WEST VIRGINIA.

JOINT BALLOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 5.—In the Legislature, this afternoon, a joint ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Walker, 21; Price, 16; Johnson, 13; Bennett, 20; Scott, 5.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The jury in the case of Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis A. Calvin, in December, 1873, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree this evening. Judge Hardin sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, March 26. Lindsay received his sentence coolly. The case has excited intense interest in this section, and the trial occupied ten days.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.—The success of this firm has been something unparalleled in the history of the business. We lately heard an anecdote related of a traveling representative of a well-known patent medicine firm who was endeavoring to contract with the publisher of a leading Western paper. "I am impressed," said he, "with your establishment; it reminds me of that of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New-York, with only this distinction; you ask a great deal of money for a little advertising, and they give a great deal of advertising for a little money." This is the impression that many obtain; and not without justice, for although Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. have never claimed to be able to insert advertisements in newspapers at lower prices than the publishers would accept from equally responsible advertisers, who furnish a similar amount of patronage, yet in this last clause lies much of their success. For some years they have been the largest customers of most of the newspapers published in the United States.—*New-York Standard, Oct.* 20, 1870.

PLEURISY PAINS, ASTHMATIC, and all Throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

In Consequence of another Man appending the names of 600 of my customers to his circular, I have been frequently asked what connection I had with that concern, and also if my bills could not be paid there. I should not think they would take my money; I am connected with no other Burglar Alarm Company; I am connected with no fraud whatever; I do not try to convey false impressions to the public; I appropriate no man's colors or reputation to recommend my business. I respect the boy who stole five dollars from my fob pocket on the street more than the man who abstracted the names of 600 of my customers, and appended them to his circular.

E. HOLMES,
Burglar Alarm Telegraph Co., No. 571 Broadway.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Our American Belles—our American Belles—
How sweet is the story their beauty tells—
They are wise belles, too, for it is their wont
To use every day their SOZODONT,
Which sweetens breath and keeps teeth well.
No wonder we're proud of our American belles.

London Streets Lighted with the American BOULEVARD LAMPS.—The London *Gas-light Journal* says: "The new American Boulevard Lamps upon our streets attract much attention." "We have carefully tested these Lamps, and are free to say that we consider them the very best. Their form and structure makes it certain the minimum of light will be lost."

Leaky Roofs
Made water-tight or no charge. Call or write New-York Slate-roofing Company, 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

We Only Claim What Millions Know, That DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR cures pain instantly. 25 cents.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Save Your Doctor's Bills by Using Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for Coughs, Colds, &c.

As Cheap as the Cheapest, as Good as the Best.—$4 GENTS' SHOES. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—HERRING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. P. L. Davies, SAMUEL E. FREEMAN to Miss JENNIE S. HERRING, both of this City.

HINTON—PELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. C. R. Duffie, D. D., CHARLES B. HINTON, U. S. A., to SARAH J. BIGELOW, daughter of Charles S. Pell, Esq., of this City.

MILLER—PURDY.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Ashton, OSCAR M. MILLER, of Jersey City, to MINNIE M., daughter of Ira M. Purdy.

MORGAN—McCOLLUM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Drowne, JAMES H. MORGAN to ELLA LAKE, daughter of Alexander McCollum.

STAPLES—LYDIG.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875, by Rev. Dr. Weston, JOHN J. STAPLES to ROSALIE, daughter of the late P. M. Lydig.

VAN BUREN—AYMAR.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. B. H. Padock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, ROBERT VAN BUREN, of New-York, to LOUISE, the youngest daughter of Samuel Aymar, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—On Friday, Feb. 5, JULIA ANN, widow of the late Meigs D. Benjamin, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Benton, No. 112 West 32d st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

CORNELL.—At his late residence, No. 313 East 13th st., on Friday, the 5th inst., of apoplexy, STEPHEN H. CORNELL, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th st. and 2d av., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELDER.—At the residence of his son-in-law, James L. Brush, Westfield, N. J., Feb. 3, 1875, of heart disease, Dr. ALEXANDER ELDER, late of New-York City.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, at 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, Feb. 6. Cars leave foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 12:40.

GASSNER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1875, HELENA LYNN, daughter of the late John B. and Rachel R. Gassner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 117 Rapelyea st., near Henry st. The remains will be interred in the family vault, St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New-York.

GREGORY.—On Friday, Feb. 5, Mrs. ELIZABETH GREGORY, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., at 12:30, from the residence of her son-in-law, James R. Thompson, Montclair, N. J.

HALL.—On Friday morning, Feb. 5, FANNIE HUDSON, third daughter of Edward and Eleanor Hall.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 289 Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 4 o'clock.

HIGGINSON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Feb. 3, J. C. HIGGINSON, of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., aged 60 years.

Funeral from the house of his father-in-law, Hon. John W. Brown, at Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston, Chicago, and Dubuque papers please copy.

HOLMAN.—SARAH W., only daughter of James and Sarah Lafetra, on Sixth day, (Friday,) Second month (Feb.) 5.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

JONES.—On Thursday, the 4th, at Greenville, N. J., WILLIAM JONES, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 8th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of Abraham Becker, Greenville, N. J.

LODGE.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, SARAH J., wife of William J. Lodge, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, (near 9th av.,) on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

MACY.—On Friday, 5th inst., LYDIA, widow of Isaiah Macy, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral at residence of her son, Theodore E. Macy, Westchester av., on Monday, 8th inst., at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will be at Mott Haven Depot on arrival of 2:30 P. M. Harlem train.

PLASS.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, AMELIA, beloved wife of Reuben H. Plass.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, F. A. M., are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 105 East 27th st., on Sunday, Feb. 7, 1875, at 1 o'clock. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

PRICE.—On Friday, Feb. 5, HOWARD LEROY, infant son of James L. and Kate H. Price, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 311 West 46th st., Sunday, Feb. 7, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers on Monday.

SIMONSON.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Feb. 4, CATHERINE D., widow of the late Benjamin Simonson, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 2:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Feb. 5, SARAH TAYLOR, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brothers, George G. and Edward S. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 340 Lexington av., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, ROBERT J., youngest son of Robert J. and Minnie J. Wright, aged 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 10:30 A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 219 East 52d st. Remains will be taken to Flushing, Long Island, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Charles Perley, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875.

It is evident that there is going to be a battle royal in the Liberal camp over the election of a successor to Mr. Gladstone. The Whigs and Moderate Liberals, who were a good deal sat upon by the Radicals during the early years of the Gladstone Ministry, are evidently determined to make a bold strike for the recovery of their influence, and the Radicals are quite aware of the mine that is to be sprung upon them. They are already protesting against the selection of the Marquis of Hartington as leader of the party in the House of Commons, and the *Daily News*, the organ of the malcontents, sneers bitterly at the "Duke of Devonshire and his son," though, as if preparing for the worst, it admits that Lord Hartington would not be a bad working leader. If the Radicals could only unite among themselves, they would probably have a good deal to do with the choice of a chief; but they are at war with each other almost as much as with the Whigs. One set—the political dissenters—are still furious against Mr. Forster, who showed the hollowness of their pretensions on the education question. One of them, in a violent letter, published to-day, calls Mr. Forster the "man of the Liberal Sedan," and protests against the "Swallow-it-or-be ——" policy, which, he says, it has evidently been determined to adopt toward the Dissenters. The more reasonable Radicals, on the other hand, would prefer Mr. Forster very much to Lord Hartington. With Lord Granville at the head of the party—and this may be regarded as settled as long as Mr. Gladstone stays away—and Lord Hartington its mouthpiece in the House of Commons, the Liberals would really have fallen again under the control of the great houses. Lord Granville was once attacked on this ground on a former occasion, and he confessed to the House of Lords that he was not only a Gower, and related to the Howards and the Cavendishes, but some of those who went before him had such quivers full of daughters, (who did not die old maids,) that besides his relations on his own side of the House, he had the unparalleled misfortune to have no less than three cousins in the Protectionist camp.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington, I need hardly say, is the heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire, and when he comes to his own will probably be one of the very wealthiest men in the kingdom. The Duke has prosperous Irish estates. Fat agricultural lands in England, rich hæmatit-iron mines in Lancashire, a heavy share of the great steel works of Barrow, in Furness, the thriving mineral water resort of Buxton, the rising watering-place of East Bourne, the growing manufacturing town of Keighley, and I don't know what else. The present Duke is a man of studious tastes and retiring habits, who has always exercised a good deal of influence in the private councils of the party, but has never come much before the public. His son, the Marquis, is a young man whom nobody seems quite to understand. He is certainly not brilliant; but he has a fair measure of ability, is sensible, judicious, and steadily industrious, and has acquitted himself very well in various offices of importance. He is not an orator, and hardly even what may be called a good speaker. He is hard and dry in manner, hesitates frequently, and is equally destitute of enthusiasm and incapable of exciting it. His great quality is coolness and self-possession. Nothing staggers him. Since he was an infant he has never allowed himself to be in the least astonished. When he first entered the House of Commons he was, of course, a much worse speaker than he is now, but he was not in the least abashed. He would go on with a sentence, and then suddenly discover that it was not quite what he meant to say, and would go back and begin another as quietly as if he were merely drafting a letter on a slate. He knew that the reporters would cut out the corrected sentence, and he thought more of the *Times* next morning than of the audience before him. This sort of coolness and practical sagacity should stand a man in good stead, even though he has not genius. What puzzles people about him is whether he cares much or at all about anything in particular. He began life as most young noblemen do, and took care not to be behindhand in the race of youthful giddiness; but it was observed that, though he stuck at nothing, and made a front place, it was with a sort of *nonchalance* that only just avoided being boredom. He is tolerably close in his attention to the turf, but is yet always ready to desert it for public business. He went into politics, it is supposed, not because he cared anything about such things, but because it seemed to be the right thing for a Cavendish to do, and his father wanted him. The ordinary impression is, that he is ready for anything if it comes in his way, but has no strong proclivities or prepossessions, and that he would just as soon be at Newmarket as in Downing street, or in the hunting-field as on the front bench of the House of Commons. Still, whatever he does, he does thoroughly, and with a certain ready tact and nicety, and he is, at least, a man always to be trusted, who never flinches from a position he has once assumed. I have heard that he got into trouble in the States when the war feeling ran high, because a Southern girl stuck a "secesh" flag into his coat at a ball, and he would not allow it to be removed, though he had no keen sympathy of his own on that side; he thought he was bound to stand by his partner and defend her colors. On the whole, Lord Hartington has a good chance of being chosen. There is, however, a general feeling that Mr. Forster would be the stronger man, and the hostility of the extreme Radicals is a great point in his favor with the rest of the party. He showed his accustomed good sense and good feeling in his frank reference last night to Mr. Gladstone, and in the personal testimony he bore to his late leader's high-mindedness and generous disinterestedness.

THE RUBERY SUIT.

There is a strong feeling in the city that, in the libel suit brought by Mr. Rubery, of diamond swindle fame, the *Times* has suffered from the improper connection between Mr. Sampson, its city editor, and Baron Grant, the well-known speculator. The jury acquitted the Baron of any complicity in the libel, but hit the *Times* with damages through Mr. Sampson. The Chief Baron, from the very beginning of the case, was pointedly hostile to the defendants, and made several blunders in point of law in his continual controversies with Mr. Gifford, the counsel for the *Times*. He is now very old and quite unfit for his work, but as he has not earned his pension he cannot retire. There is some talk of a subscription in the city to pay the expenses of the trial, as a mark of gratitude for the services rendered by the leading journal. Some years ago the *Times* exposed the great Bogle forgeries, but was cast in nominal damages through a technicality in the case, and a public testimonial was then presented which is still commemorated by a mural tablet in Printing House square. J. H. F.

THE PLYMOUTH PRAYER-MEETING.

MR. BEECHER TALKS OF OLD REVIVAL DAYS—HIS OWN EXPERIENCE—CONTINUOUS BETTER THAN SPASMODIC WORK.

The regular Friday evening prayer-meetings at Plymouth Church usually begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock, and the lecture-room in which the meeting is held has been, during the time of the trial, almost invariably filled before that hour. Last evening, however, it was not more than two-thirds full at that time, and but few arrived afterward. Mr. Beecher entered with his wife five minutes late. As he entered by one door, ex-Judge John K. Porter came in by another, and took a seat in front of the platform. Mr. Shearman was conspicuous by his absence. Mr. Beecher slowly ascended the platform, took off his overcoat, and sat down by the table, from which he took a small bouquet, the only floral tribute present. His face was very red, and wore a serious expression, which was scarcely relaxed during the evening. Hymn "422" was sung, Mr. Beecher joining heartily in the singing. He then offered a prayer. The burden of the prayer was the love of Jesus for all mankind. He prayed that a higher life might be granted to all than could be found in the world, or even in the church itself. The present powers of poor mortals were limited, and all they could do was to do the best they could with the light they had. When he saw how many more men were weak than were strong, he saw the necessity of a Saviour's love to help and sustain them in their puny efforts—to help them when they stumbled by reason of weakness and sore temptation. He prayed fervently that all who were fiery, impetuous, and presumptuous, and who felt like triumphing before having finished the battle of life, might be taught by the graces of Christ to diminish their arrogance of spirit, and to become meek and humble as little children. He closed by a fervent invocation for such an outpouring of Christ's love as would blend all men into a common brotherhood.

The hymn "Jesus my all to heaven is gone" was then sung. At Mr. Beecher's request, Dr. White, Superintendent of the Mayflower Mission, offered a prayer. After the hymn "We are on our journey home" had been sung, Mr. Beecher, in his usual familiar, conversational way, began his regular Friday night "talk." He reverted to the days of his youth, when revivals were so general, and when there was what was called a great spiritual movement in progress. He had been strongly urged to come to Christ. The urgency of taking that great step had been continuously impressed upon him, but he was naturally of such a buoyant, joyous temperament, so given to act spontaneously, that he could not understand what appeared to him to be a kind of mechanical process, devoid of warm, natural feeling. His father had instilled into him that the orthodox right way was first to become serious, then convicted, then to deepen in conviction, and when he had deepened low enough he would be fit to rise to conversion, and from that to sanctification. This did not agree with his temperament. He could not go through routine and order; in fact, he could not master the earlier stages, and he felt that he had become a fit subject for God's wrath, a kind of human lightning-rod that was preserved by God's mercy from being struck to pieces. The question with him was how to come to Christ, and he finally solved it by going to Christ just as he was, and meeting Him as a repentant son would meet a just but merciful father; and when he did that he had conviction, conversion, and sanctification all in one, and had experienced a feeling which he should never forget during time and eternity. He had Christ so presented to him then as to see that Christ was just what a mother was to a child; that the child needed no formal proceeding to obtain help from its parent, but merely show and express the need, and the help came. The mother does not make it a necessity that her child shall be in just such a condition before she aids it, but she helps it simply because it needs help. The helpfulness of God and His divine generosity and grace were extended to all who needed them, and would in faith and sincerity invoke their aid. That was the whole story, and a simpler plan could not be devised. Some people held God in such awe—were so overcome with a sense of his greatness and dignity—that they could not conceive, without thinking it was a species of blasphemy, that Christ was a gentleman, having kindly feelings toward all, and making all feel who came to Him that he is controlled by those feelings which go to make up the character of what we term a gentleman in the truest sense. The way to go to God was not to ask him for his royal bounty, but simply express the necessity of help, and the help would come to those who went trusting and believing that he would help them.

Dr. White spoke of the good old revival times, and asked Mr. Beecher if he did not think that a revivalist like Moody would help to vivify the Mayflower Mission.

Mr. Beecher said that such powerful preachers as Moody were good in their places, and were proper instruments at proper times. God had use for and made use of all kinds of men. They did not want a revival going on all the time any more than they wanted to plow all the year round. A deep-cutting plow was good and even necessary in the Spring; but a modest hoe might be more useful at a later season. A calliope made powerful music, to be admired, by those who were not stunned by its noise, under certain circumstances, but a harp, with its soft sounds, was just as useful in its proper sphere. When, in the Spring, after the Connecticut River had been ice-bound all Winter, a grand upheaval took place, and the huge blocks of ice came crashing down its course, it was a grand and majestic sight, and was as useful as it was grand, but they did not want such upheavals all the year round. So it was where religion had got cold; where churches were locked in the settled embrace of formalism, or were merely "dead and alive," so to speak. There and then a pouring on of the spirit through the instrumentality of a revival might be the one thing needful, but in the long run continuous, earnest work would bring more sheaves into the granary than all the violent, spasmodic efforts that could be made. The workings of nature were silent but all powerful. They gently brought out of Winter, Summer; built mountains and produced trees, and all that dwells upon the earth; and so it was with the working of God upon the human heart. "God's kingdom comes by observation." The meeting closed with the hymn "There is a holy city."

DOINGS OF BURGLARS.

The following burglaries were reported to Superintendent Walling at the Central Office yesterday:

During Tuesday night or on Wednesday morning the store of Mrs. Kate Nagle, dealer in human hair, No. 30 East Fourteenth street, was visited by burglars and robbed of hair, switches, curls, &c., valued at $2,000. The store was closed at 7 on Tuesday evening, and when it was opened for business at 9 o'clock the next morning, the robbery was discovered. An investigation showed that the burglars had gained access to the premises through a door leading to the cellar, which is usually left open, and from the cellar had cut their way through the flooring into the store. The safe was then opened with a duplicate key which was found in the drawer of a desk, and the property was abstracted from the safe and carried off. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained by the Police.

The residence of Mr. Jefferson Coddington, No. 31 West Fifty-fifth street, which is at present unoccupied, was visited by burglars on Thursday night and robbed of two clocks valued at $80 and an overcoat worth $40. The burglars effected an entrance by forcing open the front basement door with a "jimmy."

The cellar underneath the grocery store of Edward Lynn, No. 927 Eighth avenue, was entered by some unknown thieves on Thursday night and two firkins of butter, valued at $80, were carried off.

The liquor store of Matthew Mooney, No. 106 Mulberry street, was entered through the rear windows by some young thieves on Thursday night and a quantity of liquors and cigars and several articles of wearing apparel, valued in all at $150, were stolen.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

The students of Columbia College were examined yesterday in Greek, Latin, logic, and chemistry. The examination in the latter study was oral, interspersed with occasional impromptu questions by the Professor, to which the class were required to give a written answer, the questions covering the subject of the metals and their compounds, the citing of the formulas of bleaching powders, and the description of the preparation and properties of metallic iron and aluminium. The following is the complete list of questions in logic: 1. Define logic as a science, and defend your definition. 2. Show that logic divides itself into three branches; tell what they are, and explain their relations to each other. 3. Describe conversion; tell what is illative conversion, and convert A, E, I, and O in as many ways as possible, using A and B for subject and predicate. 4. When are two propositions opposed to each other? What are the varieties of opposition; and what are the relations of opposites in regard to their being true or false? 5. Reduce directly a syllogism in Bramantip. 6. Reduce indirectly a syllogism in Dokamos. 7. What moods are valid in all the four figures? 8. Why is I E O invalid in the first figure? in the second? in the third? and in the fourth? 9. Prove that in the fourth figure you cannot draw a universal affirmative conclusion. 10. Prove that a syllogism in the third figure must have the minor premise affirmative and the conclusion particular. To-day the programme will consist of the examination of the Seniors in Latin and physics, and the Juniors in chemistry.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY.

SUITABLE EVENING WEAR—BRIDAL TOILETS.

NEW BONNETS AND NOVEL OPERA CLOAKS—RECENT BALL DRESSES — STYLISH DRESSES IN THE NEW PARIS OPERA-HOUSE.

For full-dress evening wear and for dinner parties low-necked dresses are now worn altogether. It is no longer the style for young girls only; young and old are obliged to adopt this fashion. The low-necked dress is as indispensable for a lady as the dress coat is for a gentleman. There are, however, degrees in the style as there are in all other things, and the proper degree is sometimes difficult to determine; yet with discernment and by means of a tulle fichu the question can soon be settled. In addition to this a Louis XV. style of dress can always be resorted to. By the Louis XV. style of dress is meant a princess-formed dress, the back of the waist and skirts of which, as also the side pieces of the front, are made of one kind of material, of velvet for instance, while the fronts and sleeves are of silk corresponding in color but slightly varying in shade.

A beautiful toilet of light blue damas Renaissance may be made in this style. The back of the skirt falls in a train, and is mounted in large Bulgare plaits; in front the skirt is crossed in bias form by three blue faille draperies. These draperies are corded with pink faille and trimmed with grelot fringe in pink and blue; these three draperies are placed at short distances apart and start from under the quadruple plait at the back; they are then taken over to the other side of the skirt, where they are fastened in a group. A garland of wild roses and brown leaves falls over the middle drapery and ends in a a bouquet which is placed on the the blue skirt. The corsage is pointed and corded with pink faille; it laces at the back, is cut square, and is quite low in front. A ruching a la vieille, with pink cording top and bottom, surrounds the upper part of the waist, as does also a fringe corresponding with that on the draperies; a bouquet of roses and brown leaves trims the centre of the square. The sleeves are cut in duchesse form, only reaching to the elbow, and are trimmed with a ruffle lined with pink faille, surmounted with a ruching and fringe. This toilet is completed by a number of pink, blue, and chestnut colored loops, which fall gracefully over the Bulgare plait of the skirt.

Shirrings continue to be much employed in the making of dresses. Sometimes the sleeves are very closely shirred from the top to the trimming at the wrist; sometimes the Bulgare plait is shirred in like manner as far down as the middle of the skirt, and finished with either flowers, a shell-shaped trimming of lace, or a frou-frou of ribbon loops. There is still another way of employing this style, by shirring the draperies which ornament the skirt through the middle. The fronts and backs of the wrists may also be shirred. This work requires a very skillful hand.

A ball dress made of light blue faille, with a Bulgare plait at the back forming a fan-shaped train, is much admired. Over this plait extend all the way up bows and ends of the same color. They commence quite small at the top and become larger and larger as they approach the bottom. The front of the skirt is finished with a flounce, above which are three puffings with ruched headings. A large Spanish lace apron, beaded with white beads, is part of the dress. It falls in a point in front and is fastened at the back with a bow, and long ends of Spanish lace falling over the skirt. The waist is made of blue faille, with long points in front and at the back. It is cut low in the neck and covered with lace matching the apron. Around the low neck of the waist is placed a blue faille drapery, fastened in front over the shoulders and at the back with bows of the same material. The sleeves are small and puffed. The hair is ornamented on one side with blue feathers. The jewels suited to this toilet are ear-rings and a necklace of pearls. The shoes should be in the Louis XV. style, with cross-bars worked with beads.

A bridal dress can be made with a casaque of faille, trimmed at the bottom with bias bands and a plaited ruffle of taffetas. The sleeves are of faille. On the outside they are puffed in three large puffings, which are formed by a plain piece being placed on the inside of the sleeves, from which two narrow bands are rather tightly drawn over the outside, this making the fullness and forming the puffings. The bottom of the sleeves has a deep ruffle, plain on the inside, and falling on the outside in a plaited ruffle. Two bias bands surmount it, and above is another small band turning upward. The apron is of faille, and finished with two bias bands and a ruffle. A shell-shaped taffetas trimming falls over the train. The front of the skirt as far up as the apron is trimmed with crosswise shirrings of taffetas, separated at regular intervals by lengthwise plaitings of faille. This is surmounted by a taffetas heading. A long white veil falls over the dress and is fastened to the head by a wreath of orange blossoms.

Another charming bridal dress is made of white faille, with a long train completely puffed at the back; the front of the skirt terminates in a flounce closely plaited in groups, "coup de vent;" above these plaits are bias bands, surmounted by a deep puffing crossed by two shirrs. A faille scarf, trimmed with point d'Angleterre, is gracefully draped, and is taken across the apron and joined at the back under a bunch of orange blossoms. An aumonière made of orange blossoms falls over the skirt. A corsage is cut in heart shape, with a shell-shaped trimming of point d'Angleterre; a similar shell-shaped trimming falls down the back; at one side of the corsage is placed a small bouquet. The sleeves are closely shirred down as far as the trimming, which is of lace; a shell-shaped trimming is also on the outside of the sleeve.

Another bridal dress may be made in the Louis XV. style, with a very long train of white matelassé; the front of the dress is of satin shirred in stripes and bordered with swansdown. The sleeves are made of satin, and shirred. The neck frill and undersleeves are of Malines lace. The veil is "à la Juive."

The style of white bonnets we announced some weeks since is now in general wear in Paris. This is altogether adopted by brides for making their calls.

A pretty style for theatre or opera wear is the Chloé bonnet of white felt; it is rather flat, is placed on the back of the head, and crowns the hair with a diadem composed of two long white feathers, which falls thence over the back of the neck. At one side is placed a large bow of faille; under the bonnet is another bow, and sometimes another feather.

Another showy style of evening bonnet is of blue velvet. The crown is low and the brim large and turned back; under it is a drapery of a lighter shade of blue fastened at the back. A bunch of light blue feathers is fastened a little on one side under the brim by a nest of leaves, in the centre of which a dark-blue bird is placed; these feathers fall over the crown of the bonnet, thus trimming the outside.

There has been, as in preceding years, a weak attempt toward using fur for bonnets, but the effect is not pleasing, as fur makes too heavy a trimming. Astrachan and seal-skin are the only articles which can be used, and they are only suitable for the coldest weather.

The form of opera-cloaks most in vogue is the *visite* shape. It is neither a pélerine nor a dolman, for though the back of the garment is formed like the old-fashioned talma, in front the sleeves through which the hands pass make it appear like a dolman, or paletot. These sleeves without arm-holes are made wide or narrow according to fancy. This form of garment may be made of white, blue, or pink sicilienne, or of cachemire de l'Inde. The cloaks are lined with quilted silk or fur, and may be bordered with white fox, or even with brown fur, such as skunk or silver beaver, which latter is peculiar and becoming.

Shoes with bands across the top have taken the place of slippers for evening use. The silk stockings must correspond in color with the trimmings of the dress; for instance, for a pink and white dress, a pink shoe, with cross-bars showing a pink stocking. The heels are high, and are covered with white satin.

The newest style of trimming for ladies' handkerchiefs, collars, undersleeves, ends of neckties, and, in short, for general *lingerie*, is a fluted band of muslin, either plain or trimmed at the bottom with a narrow lace. A beautiful cravat is made of white tulle worked with white beads; another is made of crêpe lisse surrounded by fine plaits.

On the occasion of the opening of the new opera-house in Paris the display of toilets and diamonds was gorgeous. We are enabled to describe some of the richest dresses worn by the aristocracy.

The Duchess of Magenta wore a white dress trimmed with garnet-colored velvet. Her hair was ornamented with roses composed entirely of diamonds; a diamond necklace shone around her neck.

The wife of the Lord Mayor of London wore a white muslin dress, with green velvet trimmings. In her hair was a diadem of diamonds, on her arm was a bracelet composed of emeralds, presented to her a short time previous by Queen Victoria.

The Queen of Spain was attired in a pink satin dress entirely puffed. Diamond daisies ornamented her hair. The Countess de Behague's toilet was of sky-blue faille and bronze-colored velvet; the blue silk skirt was puffed; the front of it was striped lengthwise with china leaves and velvet glands; the corsage was of bronze-colored velvet.

Mme. Goldsmith wore a toilet of sky-blue silk; the skirt was of sky-blue faille, and the corsage was in the Louis XV. style, and trimmed with gold lace; the whole toilet was trimmed with Alpine heath made of gold and silver; blue and white wild roses also adorned the dress.

Mme. Gustave de Rothschild was dressed in pink faille and gray broché, trimmed with roses and lace.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION DINNER.

THE FIRST ANNUAL FEAST OF THE ASSOCIATION—SPEECH BY SENATOR WINDOM—THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION THE GREAT BURDEN OF THE PEOPLE—GREETING TO RAPID TRANSIT.

The first annual dinner of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was enjoyed in Delmonico's, last evening. The large ball-room was handsomely decorated with National and British flags, festooned in couples. Under these hung four portraits of the fathers of transportation, Morse, the Earl of Bridgewater, Chancellor Livingston, and Watts, kindly loaned for the occasion from private galleries. The attendance was very large, comprising the representatives of the commercial interests of the City. Four tables were filled with the members. These were presided over by Messrs. J. J. Barron, J. Seaver Page, W. S. Fairfield, and Hentz, respectively. Beneath the flags and portraits was a long table devoted to the distinguished guests, and presided over by President Baker. The seats here were occupied by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, C. G. Croley, Esq., George Jones, Esq., Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, Senator Windom of Minnesota, Rev. Dr. Hepworth, David M. Stone, Esq., Peter Cooper, Esq., Whitelaw Reid, Esq., J. W. Simonton, Esq., Hon. Salem H. Wales, Major Bundy, Gen. Viele, and Erastus Brooks, Esq. Each table was ornamented with a magnificent bouquet of natural flowers, and in the centre of the guest's table stood an exquisite model of a locomotive and tender on a railway culvert in sugar. A button hole bouquet stood in each person's napkin, and each was presented with a memorial card representing the first steam train in America. A band stationed at the end of the hall discoursed pleasant music during the progress of the dinner, which occupied fully three hours in its discussion. When the coffee and cigars had been served, President Baker arose and announced the reception of letters of regret from President Grant, Gov. Tilden, ex-Gov. John A. Dix, C. F. Deems, Jr., President of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts; Canal Commissioner Adin Thayer, Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange; J. S. Shultz, United States Senator J. W. Johnson, Frederick W. Seward, Hon. John D. Lawson, Hon. Henry J. Scudder, State Comptroller Nelson K. Hopkins, United States Senator James B. Beck, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, United Senator John Sherman, Thurlow Weed, and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer. Nearly all these gentlemen expressed their hearty sympathy with the objects of the association and those in the National Legislature pledged themselves to further them on all occasions in the future. Mr. Weed gave a number of personal reminiscences of the first steam-boat, in 1807, which he saw, and the first railroad train in America in 1831, on which he was a passenger. Mr. Baker then made a brief address.

Senator Windom said he was proud of this opportunity to meet so many of the leading business men of the nation's great commercial Metropolis, to consider the subject of cheap transportation, in which the people of his own State felt so deep an interest. No fact in the early history of the Government, he said, was better known than that the necessities of commerce constituted the chief cause of the formation of the Constitution of the United States. Under the confederation each State exercised the power to regulate commerce for itself, which resulted in unequal legislation; interfered with the public revenues, and deprived certain States of a fair and equal participation in the benefits of the Government. The leading statesmen of that day urged that Congress should possess the sole and exclusive power of regulating trade with foreign nations and among the several States. Is it not a most remarkable fact, he asked, that, as the condition of commerce among the States was the chief and moving cause of the formation of the Constitution, and the "power to regulate" it one of the most important powers conferred upon Congress, we should to this day have given so little attention to the subject as a nature. No law had been passed to ascertain the condition and wants of our internal trade. The people of all sections of the country complain that the cost of transportation constitutes one of the most burdensome taxes upon their industries. Combinations of capital, aided by State laws, have seized upon nearly all the great avenues of commerce; in one section of the Union the production of food is checked and agricultural interests languish.

Mr. Windom sketched the difficulties attending the construction of the Erie Canal, and held them up as an incentive for the energetic prosecution of the present transportation project. We need cheaper transportation both by water and by railroad. The prominent features of the problem are that the waterways afford the cheapest known means of transport, and that about ten per cent. in weight of the entire commodities of commerce transported consist of heavy articles of very low value in proportion to bulk and weight. Water-ways and railroads do not interfere with each other, and both are necessary; but the railroads are arbitrary, while the water-way is free to every man to place his vehicle upon it, and where they come in competition the one exercises a healthy restraint upon the other. The city that can control the largest amount of Western business will be the most prosperous. That one will do it which can be reached most cheaply, and the one that from her natural position has command of water-ways will have an immense advantage, New-York is thus peculiarly blessed. She should avail herself of her privileges. The speaker did not underrate the advantages of a fast freight railroad, but thought there were too many difficulties in the way of success in that direction to permit it to compete with the scheme of water-ways to the West. He then spoke of what the Senate Committee had done toward the furtherance of the latter project, and alluded to the necessity to the West of longitudinal as well as latitudinal canals. The opening up of a Southern trade would enrich the country, and would form the basis of a return to specie payments. As for the means for carrying out these projects, the people will supply them. Our commerce is destined to be the greatest of the world.

The speaker was applauded at almost every sentence. He was followed by Hon. L. Bradford Prince in response to the toast of "the Empire State." Mr. Prince's mention of rapid transit, as a necessity for the future, was greeted with cheers.

The third toast, "The Press," was responded to wittily by Mr. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*. In speaking of the mediumship of the press for the prosecution of great enterprises, an allusion to the advantages of being a medium between a great steam-ship company and a National Legislature evoked much merriment. The third toast, "Our Organization," was handled by Mr. John F. Henry to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, who described the great Boston rapid-transit experiment, the workingmen's train on the Eastern Railroad. He said that it had proved the most remunerative train that leaves the City of Boston, and that it had not only not diminished the receipts of the regular train, but had actually developed a new class of travelers. Mr. Quincy spoke eloquently on the blessings of rapid transit, not only to the poor people but to the nation. He then gave a humorous description of the difficulties of transit in New-York fifty years ago. Mr. Peter Cooper then replied to the sentiment, "The canal boats of the future," advocating the use of steam and the deepening of the canals, and gave a description of his own long experience in endeavoring to perfect the canal system of the State. Mr. William E. Dodge spoke to "our commercial Organization," deprecating the present crude transportation facilities, and Gen. Porter convulsed the assemblage with laughter by a model after-dinner speech on the subject of the "Army and Navy." Mr. Theodore F. Lees responded to "Cheap Transportation the Companion of Civilization." On Mr. Lees and Mr. Thurber devolved the greater part of the labor of getting up the dinner, and to them its success is mainly due. The remaining toasts were responded to as follows: "Steam and Electricity," F. B. Thurber; "Our Canals," S. B. Ruggles; and "The Railroads of the Future," Gen. Viele. The assemblage did not break up until a late hour.

THE HEALTH OF BISHOP ODENHEIMER.

From a letter received in Newark, N. J., a few days ago, written by Mrs. Odenheimer to a friend in that city, and dated in London, Jan. 19, it is learned that Bishop Odenheimer is seriously ill, and that grave fears are entertained about him. His physicians say they are not without hope, but are very anxious. It is gratifying to know, however, that they have many friends near them upon whom Mrs. Odenheimer may call should there be any need.

THE KEMBLE-DANA SUIT.

CHARGE OF JUDGE CURTIS TO THE JURY.

The suit of Mr. Kemble, of Pennsylvania, against Mr. Dana, the editor of the *Sun*, for libel, resulted, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, in a disagreement of the jury. The suit is so important, as showing the bearing of the law of libel on the public press, that we reproduce the charge of Judge Curtis to the jury in full. The Judge said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This is an action brought by William H. Kemble against Charles A. Dana to recover damages for what is claimed to be the publication of a libel. A libel is any publication that tends to hold a person up to public reproach, contempt, or ridicule. Every man in the community has a right to be protected from being held up by the press to public reproach, contempt, and ridicule unless there is some justification under which the truth may be shown of what is alleged in respect to him. The law of this State in respect to libels may be found both in the Constitution and under the statute law of the State. By the Constitution it is provided that truth may be given in evidence—that the article was true and was published with good motives. By the statute of the State it is enacted that no reporter, editor, or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, for a fair and true report in such newspaper of any judicial, legislative, or public official proceeding, or of any statement, speech, argument, or debate in the course of the same, except by actual proof of malice. This privilege does not extend to libelous comments or remarks. Again, under the Code, it is provided that the defendant may set up both the truth of the matter alleged to be libelous and also mitigating circumstances; or whether he proves the justification or not, he may give in mitigating circumstances. The plaintiff charges in the complaint, in substance, that the defendant entered into a conspiracy with other public officers of the State of Pennsylvania to get possession of certain moneys due from the Federal Government to the State Government of Pennsylvania, and to divide it up among them, and that under such an arrangement the plaintiff had received some $25,000. You have heard the publication claimed to be libelous read, and you will bear in mind what is there charged. This is what is urged on the part of the plaintiff. The defendant, under the laws of this State, sets up the defense that these charges are true, and also sets up a claim of mitigating circumstances, of which he claims he is entitled to the benefit. The evidence on both sides has been produced before you. It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that this publication is untrue in every feature. The letter which has been read in evidence here, to which your attention has been so frequently called, is claimed on the part of the plaintiff not to be a true copy of the letter as it was written, and not to bear the date of the day on which it was written. You will recollect that by the journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania a resolution was offered on the 1st day of March, 1867, respecting these claims of the State of Pennsylvania against the Federal Government; that subsequent action was taken upon it in both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature; that it passed the Senate on the 15th day of March; that it was approved by the Governor on the 22d of March. The letter, as claimed to exist on the part of the defendant, bears date on the 20th of March; as claimed on the part of the plaintiff, it bears date on the 1st of March. Another difference is alleged in respect to that letter—that the word "addition" at the close has been added to it. The letter, gentlemen, is as follows, as claimed by the defendant:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.

MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours,

W. H. KEMBLE.

To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Now, in respect to this letter, the affidavit of the plaintiff has been read, in which he deposes that he wrote that letter. In the testimony of Mr. Strahan, the counsel for Mr. Evans, to whom the letter was handed by Evans, we find the statement that when he parted with the letter it had the word "addition" on it. Both Mr. Evans and the plaintiff Kemble testify that the letter was dated the 1st day of March, 1867, instead of the 20th, and Mr. Kemble further testifies that when he made that affidavit it was a mistake on his part in respect to its being a true copy; that he then supposed it was, but that he was mistaken at that time. The importance of this letter in connection with this matter, as you will perceive, is whether it was or was not connected with this alleged transaction in respect to obtaining money due the State of Pennsylvania from the General Government. The resolution was introduced in the Senate of the State on the 1st of March, 1867. It passed the Senate on the 15th of March; it passed both Houses on the 22d of March. Hence it is a question for your consideration whether the date of that letter is of any weight in connecting it with transactions at Washington on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that at this time this letter was written in respect to another claim against the General Government; that it was a claim which Mr. Evans had for the rent of some houses that had been occupied by the Government; that it had no connection with this matter; that it was written to Mr. Coffey, for whom this letter of introduction was destined, just as Mr. Evans was about leaving Harrisburgh, the same afternoon; that it was written in haste; that it was desired by Mr. Evans that he should introduce him to some counsel who would accept of a contingent fee in the matter; that that kind of transaction, being deemed by some reputable counsel not honorable or not professional, there was language in the letter that, in consideration of counsel being in the habit of accepting contingent fees in Washington in claims against the Government, which would facilitate an arrangement of that kind between Mr. Evans and Mr. Coffey. That presents a question for your consideration. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Evans in respect to it, and the evidence of the plaintiff, Mr. Kemble. You have the letter itself. You have all the surrounding circumstances placed before you in the high official position as State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at that time of the presentation and passage of this joint resolution during this month of March; and then you have the judgment record of the State of Pennsylvania recovered against this Mr. Evans, who was the recipient of this letter from the State Treasurer, the plaintiff. The judgment is some $140,000 and upward in moneys not paid over to the State of Pennsylvania, and which he collected under that resolution.

There has been evidence in respect to character introduced here. The number of witnesses, the feeling of the witnesses, their position to know on the one side or the other—that is for you to pass upon. The weight of testimony, the number of the witnesses you are to consider in respect to that, and whether interest or prejudice or hostility governed them in speaking of the character of the plaintiff, because a man who seeks to recover for damages sustained to his character and reputation by the publication of a libel, if his character is bad in the community, is not in a position to recover such damages as a man whose character is good is entitled to recover for libel. This is the evidence presented to you in this case, as is claimed by the parties. On the part of the plaintiff it is insisted that there is no justification shown; that the letter was written in respect to a transaction foreign to the transaction between the State and the Federal Government; that the character of the plaintiff is good and unimpeachable in the State of Pennsylvania. On the part of the defendant it is claimed that this letter bearing date from the Treasury Department of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg and dated, as the defendant claims, on the 20th of March, 1867, upon its face discloses a covert attempt to divert this money coming to the State of Pennsylvania from its lawful recipient; that it means a conspiracy in which addition, division, and silence are elements; and that in the light of all the surrounding facts and circumstances which have been disclosed to you, that that construction, and that alone, is to be put upon it.

It is for you to consider all these facts, these circumstances, and determine what is the real truth in respect to it. Every man in society, in whatever State he resides, whatever may be his position, public or private, is entitled to redress for injury sustained by a libelous publication against the party who publishes it. On the other hand, if the publication claimed to be libelous is true, if it is proved to be true, he has no right to recover; and it is an absolute defense where the defendant shows that the matter alleged to be libelous is true. The law presumes malice, infers its existence in every libelous publication. This publication, unless it is shown to you to be true, is libelous, and damage is to be presumed from it; and where a justification is interposed, that justification must be as broad as the charge. You are not to take into consideration as libelous any portion whatever of the article read to you by the plaintiff's counsel beyond those portions contained in the complaint. You are authorized to infer that no complaint whatever is made of the portions of the article not contained in the complaint. Malice is essential to make a publication a libel, and the law presumes it where a publication is false and holds a person up to reproach, contempt, or ridicule. Malice is of two kinds, legal or implied malice and actual malice; that is, personal spite or ill-will. There is no evidence whatever of any personal spite or ill-will in this case on the part of the defendant, nor is special damage shown in this case to the plaintiff. The absence of actual malice—that is, of personal spite or ill-will—may be considered by you as going to mitigate the damages, if damages are given by you; and in this case you must consider what was the motive which actuated the defendant in the publication of the article and the circumstances under which the publication was made. And in determining what were those motives you may consider whether the inference drawn from the letter which the plaintiff has admitted he wrote was not fair, natural, and reasonable. You are to consider the letter which the plaintiff admits that he wrote as evidence bearing upon the truth of the charges contained in the article complained of. The correctness of the admission by the plaintiff in his affidavit that he wrote the letter therein set forth is corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Strahan, who swears positively that the letter contained the word "addition." You are to consider the letter, which the plaintiff admits he wrote, as evidence upon the question of the existence of such a conspiracy, if any, as is charged in the words complained of. The admission of the plaintiff in his affidavit that he wrote the letter therein set forth should be regarded as controlling in the absence of proof showing that such admission was a real innocent mistake, and the burden of such proof rests upon the plaintiff. The provision of the Constitution guaranteeing the freedom of the press is the supreme law of the State, and any decisions contrary to that are nugatory and void. The judgment record in evidence shows that an unsatisfied judgment now exists in favor of the State of Pennsylvania against George O. Evans, on account of moneys illegally retained from the State out of the moneys collected under the resolution in evidence.

I think this disposes of the matters which I have been requested by the respective parties to charge you upon. If, in considering this question you come to the conclusion that the matters complained of by the plaintiff are shown to be true, then you will find a verdict for the defendant. If, on the other hand, you come to the conclusion that they are not shown to be true, the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict at your hands. And if you do come to the conclusion that your verdict will be for the plaintiff, then comes up for your consideration the question of damages. In the matter of damages you are to be governed solely by your discretion, and discretion guided by reason and not by passion; and you are to consider the nature of the wrong complained of, the motive of the defendant, the position and circumstances of the respective parties.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I submit the case for your determination.

WHO ARE THE VULGAR?

MR. JAMES PARTON MAKES THE INQUIRY—WHO THEY WERE IN FORMER GENERATIONS—THE WORLD NOW COMING OF AGE—SOCIAL STANDARDS CHANGING—STRIKING INCIDENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr. James Parton lectured before the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, last evening, taking for his subject the question "Who Are the Vulgar?" The mere asking of this question, he said, involved a wide change in our social usages. Three centuries ago there was no such uncertainty. The vulgar people of those times comprehended the whole of the toiling masses in contradistinction to the favored few who ruled them. The vulgar people of Shakespeare's plays were all of this description. Such terms as "clown" and "farmer" were synonymous, and even the names which the great dramatist attached to his Athenian working people were the very essence of vulgarity. Quince, the carpenter; Snug, the joiner; Bottom, the weaver; and Starveling, the tailor, all smacked of the contempt in which the respectable circles of those days held the working people. It was for this reason that Horace Greeley always insisted on Shakespeare being a Tory, from the insults which he was constantly leveling against the mechanics and farmers. As far back as we could go we found this feeling growing stronger and stronger, and, even within times comparatively recent, it existed in almost primeval luxuriance. It was Washington who, on the outbreak of the Revolution, wrote to one of his most trusted friends in authority, "Be sure that you give commissions to none but gentlemen." In Europe the same idea prevailed at the present date. The President of Vassar College recently informed an English lady that he hoped to soon make that institution as attractive and as accessible to the daughters of the poor as to those of the rich. "What!" exclaimed the British mother, aghast at the idea, "allow my daughter to associate with the daughter of my grocer? Never!" And it was but justice to that noble dame to say that in this she echoed the sentiment of the whole body of the British Vulgar.

It was unjust, however, to judge the past exclusively by the present. In ancient times this spirit of exclusiveness, and contempt for everything pertaining to the common people, had not been without good results. It was true that in those earlier epochs the millions toiled to support the hundreds in ease and affluence. But it was necessary that some class should have leisure to acquire the knowledge that in future ages would elevate and civilize the entire community. In this way the upper classes of ancient society held civilization in trust for future generations. To-day the world was coming of age, and just entering into its estate. The passion for exclusiveness, however, still survived, and "not to be vulgar" remained the great aim and object of nine-tenths of the cultivated classes. In this state of affairs it was curious to note the immense variety of customs and objects deemed vulgar. In a recent work on politeness, the law was solemnly laid down: "It is vulgar for the hostess at a dinner party to offer her guests hot soup." In the proof of exclusiveness, a similarly wide range of evidence was admitted. *Damas*, in the "Lady of Lyons," admiring the fencing of the youthful *Claude*, remarks: "A man who has carte and tierce at his fingers' ends like that *must* be a gentleman." Chesterfield told his hopeful son that the acme of vulgarity was to laugh. Nothing, according to the morality of that noble Earl, was so vulgar or ill-bred as audible laughter. Charles II. said that Presbyterianism was no religion for a gentleman, a remark on which Crabbe Robinson had commented thus: "It has made more converts to Presbyterianism than all the libraries of polemics in the kingdom." Walter Scott changed his religion because he thought that Episcopacy was the more genteel form of worship. When Madison and Jefferson were endeavoring to separate church and State in Virginia, the expression of one of the most prominent of the old Cavalier leaders was: "There are many roads to Heaven, but I am sure that no *gentleman* will choose other than the Episcopal." Ruskin, that splendidly preserved specimen of the Tory, had said that the battle-stain on the brow of the soldier was not vulgar, while the smut on the house-maid's face was. He, the speaker, differed from Ruskin. He thought that the battle-stain was often the more vulgar than the badge of honest toil on the brow of the house-maid. Two generations ago, the pig-tail was deemed one of the necessary accompaniments of every gentleman's toilet, and a natural head of hair was esteemed a badge of vulgarity. Mrs. Somerville told us that her father, a crusty old Tory of the most ultra stamp, was violently irritated when she insinuated that he would look better without his pig tail. "By heavens, Madame," roared the veteran, "when a man cuts off his pig tail his head should go with it!"

On a recent tour through Kansas, the lecturer had the pleasure of meeting a young English colonist, who was scattering a fortune in his efforts to plow up a few thousand acres of hard prarie, and the chief delight of whose life was to put on a dress-coat when the day's work was done, and dine at 7:30. Woe be to him who in those wilds attempted to dress or conduct himself according to the effete standards of the East. Sitting at the dinner-table of a Colorado "hotel" recently, he (the speaker) became suddenly conscious that his *vis-à-vis*, a youth of twenty-two, in the characteristic garniture of a broad-brimmed hat, leather hunting-jacket, and shooting materials *ad libitum*, was growing restive at something he (the lecturer) was doing. The cloud on the young man's brow deepened rapidly, and in the space of another minute, he dropped his knife, and turning round to the rest of the company, exclaimed, "Well, I'll be ——, if I can stand this any longer. Why, he's eating pie with a fork!" David Crockett, after returning home from his first trip to New-York, gave his backwoods auditors *his* idea of The First Gentleman in the Metropolis—"Philip Hone is the most gentlemanly man in New-York boys, and I'll tell you how I know it. When he asks you to drink he don't hand you a glass, he puts the decanter on the table, and walks off to the window and looks out until you have finished." It was curious how the popular opinion in regard to these subjects changed with the longitude. In some parts of India and China the ladies all black their teeth in much the same fashion that we do our boots. A native of that country, who was pointed out the beautiful wife of an Englishman, at some public festival, remarked, "The English lady is not handsome; why, her teeth are as white as a dog's teeth, and her cheek is the color of a potato-blossom. Much of this difference of opinion as to the elements of vulgarity was due to erroneous conceptions. A Prussian Professor, who had lately been intrusted by his Government with the duty of examining into the subject, of shell-fish and their successful propagation on the shores of the Baltic, reported, after a patient examination of the facts in the case, that shell-fish had a deleterious and treasonable tendency, and were for those reasons not to be encouraged. The evil consequences of their free consumption were best seen, the Professor said, in America. In that misguided country the people were in the custom of frequenting seditious gatherings known as clam-bakes, where after gorging themselves on a species of clam, called the oyster, they proceeded to talk treason, abuse the Government, tear each other's hair, and fight like madmen. In fact, the devouring of this ill-starred bivalve made the poor people crazy, and, for this reason, the learned Professor deprecated its further propagation in German waters. Another fact that challenged their attention was the contempt with which Europeans, and especially Englishmen, were apt to regard American customs and institutions. Here every honest man was a gentleman, and every honest woman a lady. In many other things—in art, science, and in agriculture—the American people were inferior, but in that one they were superior to all the systems which the Old World could boast. The extent to which this thoroughly American idea was reversed in older countries cannot well be conceived by those who have not visited them in person. No American knew what it meant in England to be called "Lord." He, the speaker, had seen a gentleman of worth and position stand absolutely spell-bound in the presence of a titled loafer, whose only honest claim to be noticed lay in the extent and variety of his kennels. In America, so great, of late years, had become the public disgust for great titles and great fortunes, that a very rich man was no longer respected. Of what use was it to accumulate millions by years of industry and patience when a political blackleg could come along and steal a double fortune in half the time. The American of good repute is ever growing afraid of displays, which formerly were thought proper enough; afraid to wear his own honest diamonds for fear of being taken for a gambler or a person who had plastered a court-house.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

TESTIMONY OF A "LAST DITCHER" BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

THE EDITOR OF THE PAPER THAT LAUDED THE COLFAX BUTCHERY—THE MASSACRE OF FIFTY NEGROES PREVENTED THE KILLING OF A THOUSAND—THE PREPARATIONS FOR "SEATING" THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN THE LEGISLATURE IN JANUARY—THE COLFAX MASSACRE APPROVED BY THE PEOPLE OF RAPIDES PARISH—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN WINN, ST. MARY'S PARISH—CONSERVATIVE INTIMIDATION BY REPUBLICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—In the cross-examination of Mr. Hunter, editor of the *Caucasian*, before the Congressional committee yesterday, Mr. Frye read several letters from that paper, and asked the witness if such extreme ideas were his opinions, and he replied in the affirmative. One of the articles called President Grant an infamous drunkard and knave. Another item could be construed directly into revolutionary advice. It asserted that no defeated Republican should ever take his seat in Rapides Parish. Witness said: "My associate editor participated in the Grant Parish massacre. The Republican newspaper in Rapides was mobbed and the material destroyed; the persons who did it were employés of a Democratic newspaper; my father, R. T. Hunter, is a last-ditch Democrat; the letter now produced stating that there was intimidation of men in Rapides Parish at the election is in the handwriting of R. A. Hunter. The latter being present, and stating that the letter was private and not intended for publication, Mr. Frye withdrew it.

To Mr. Hoar—We were prepared with force, if it was necessary, to seat our candidates; if the Police had not interfered we should have left the members to settle it themselves; if the Police had interfered and the United States troops had not been present there would have been somebody hurt on the 4th of January; I was prepared myself to come down with ten or twelve armed men to protect our members in their rights, as we considered them; I had been through the war, and for myself could hold my own; fifty-nine colored men were killed at Colfax and two white men died; the *Caucasian* praised the men who took part in the Colfax massacre; I approved of it, as most of our people did; my paper counseled resistance to the United States troops in a certain emergency; had not the Colfax affair ended as it did not less than a thousand niggers would have been killed later.

Louis Texada to Mr. Marshall—I reside in Rapides Parish; believe the people of my parish are of a quiet disposition; concur in most of Mr. Hunter's evidence.

To Mr. Hoar—I think there were impediments thrown in the way of some colored men at the election of 1872; about two hundred colored men voted the McEnery ticket; about one hundred men remained away from the polls.

To Mr. Marshall—Mr. Stafford, of Rapides, stated that he was at the Colfax affair; he still enjoys the confidence of our people, and was, as we claim, elected on the Conservative ticket at the last election; white men believed they were fighting in the cause of civilization; was in public life up to the war; am a planter, and own a plantation of 4,000 acres.

To Mr. Wheeler—My remedy to restore peace to Louisiana would be to install the men elected in 1872; there is no feeling against the United States Government; think that Grant could withdraw the troops, and we would take care of Kellogg; we would have the House of Representatives; think the people would then support Gov. Kellogg; never regarded him as Governor; think Kellogg, if he had the power, would accord the people their rights and make a tolerably fair administration; those who surround him are objectionable persons, as he is too weak.

David Piersons' examination consumed the rest of the morning session and nearly all the evening session. His examination was confined to corruption in parish affairs in Natchitoches Parish.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Investigating Committee reassembled to-day.

NEGROES CONTROL THE LABOR MARKET.

Thomas C. Manning, of Rapides, on being sworn, stated that there was no intimidation during the late election; negro votes were influenced by fair argument; there is no White League in Rapides Parish; the negroes not only control the labor question, but demand larger wages than farmers can afford to pay.

Judge Trimble, of the Eleventh Judicial District, testified to the fairness of the recent election, and that there was neither intimidation nor ostracism.

TESTIMONY AS TO WINN PARISH.

Judge Kelly sworn—Reside in Winn Parish; am a member of the Republican Party; previous to the election there had been great difficulty about getting Gov. Kellogg to appoint a Register; the people were impatient as election day approached; Keidheimer did finally qualify for the office some time after, when registration was proceeding quietly, another party appeared and wanted to act as Register; witness advised the second applicant to desist, which he did. Winn Parish was, in good conduct and friendly feeling between the races, an exceptional parish. Witness has been elected Judge three times and has never been treated except with respect.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Joseph L. Clark was sworn, and is of St. Mary's, but from Ohio originally. He always voted the Republican ticket until the last election. At that time a large number of settlers from the North, who were equally Republicans and Democrats, voted the people's Democratic ticket for good reasons. He did not see how any honest man in this State could vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hoar ordered the reason to be stricken out.

Property exposed, like cattle or vegetables, in the parish is always unsafe. Witness never allowed his cattle to go exposed without a keeper. Forty murders have recently been committed, mostly by negroes. There was a great deal of political intimidation of Conservative negroes by Republican blacks. One time witness tried to hold a colored meeting; colored speakers who wanted to speak on the Conservative side dared not face the negro crowd who loudly threatened to kill them in case they mounted the stand. When the United States soldiers came there they disseminated a report that the negroes would be disturbed. It was frequently asserted that the negro would be enslaved if the white party got into power. In my own precinct sixty colored votes were cast for the Conservative ticket, which, owing to a compromise between the whites and blacks, would have swept the entire parish but for the extraordinary efforts put forth by the Kellogg party. There was no intimidation of the Republicans, and we determined there should be none; the Magistrates, Judge Metz, and others are regarded as very corrupt men; I own a part of a sugar plantation which cost $37,000; cannot tell the value of such property now; voted, though a Republican, against his ticket, because the honest men on the ticket had their hands tied.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

The first meeting for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, on the 2d of June next, was held last evening in the Commandery room of the Temple, M. W. Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne presiding. About fifty committee-men were present, including a number of members from out-of-town Lodges. Many communications were received from the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, the Grand Commandery, the Grand Chapter, and the Grand Council, offering aid and hearty co-operation in the coming arrangements. A special committee was appointed by the Grand Master to report a plan of organization, with R. W. James E. Morrison as Chairman. This committee reported that the officers of the Committee of Arrangements should consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and special Committees on Printing, Programme and Music, reception, banquet, finance, correspondence, procession, and transportation. Also, that regular meetings should be held every second and fourth Saturday, nine members to constitute a quorum, and special meeting to be held at the call of the Grand Master. The Grand Master then appointed a committee for the nomination of officers to superintend on the occasion of the dedication, consisting of R. W. Brothers Book, Parker, Addoms, Richey, and Simmons. The officers proposed by this committee which were subsequently elected by acclamation, were as follows: Chairman, M. W. John W. Simons; First Assistant Chairman, W. Zachariah Dederick, and Second Assistant Chairman, W. James Ten Eyck, each of whom made appropriate addresses; Secretary, W. Stephen E. Gardner, and Treasurer, John T. Conover. During the proceedings, Grand Master Thorne read a number of congratulatory letters from the Grand Officers of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., Michigan, California, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

RECEPTION OF THE M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual reception of the M. Cregan Association was held last night at Irving Hall. The affair was quite successful, being attended by about 1,200 ladies and gentlemen. The decorations were very tasteful and appropriate. Nine silk streamers were hung from the centre of the ceiling, and looped at various points on the balcony, which was handsomely draped with banners. Forty cages with canaries were suspended from the balcony, and a canopy of banners was hung over the centre of the hall. The stage was illuminated by the words, "M. Cregan Association, 1875," in a circle of gas jets. The word "Welcome," also in gas jets, was placed opposite the stage. Among those present were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Isaac H. Bailey, Townsend Cox, Thomas S. Brennan, Salem H. Wales, Chester A. Arthur, Postmaster James, Gen. Graham, Commissioner Budd, Col. Bullet, Register P. H. Jones, W. A. Darling, Appraiser of the Port of New-York; Gen. Haymen, Hon. John B. Ottiwell, Col. Hoppen, Col. Burns, Judge Morgan, Judge Flammer, Col. Frank E. Howe, Gen. Burke, United States Ganger J. Mahony, Sheridan Shook, Warden Richard M. Lush, John Green, William H. Fitch, Elias E. Disney, Col. C. E. L. Holmes, and J. Nesbitt, Jr., of the Union Square Theatre.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE at 11.
"Righteousness is Eternal Life."
EVENING at 7:45.
"A Familiar Talk with Young People on Good Manners."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services SUNDAY, Feb. 7. Dr. Thomson's Bible class, 9 o'clock; young men's meeting, 6 o'clock, in the lecture-room.
SERVICE OF SONG, led by cornet and organ; congregational singing, 7:30 o'clock, followed by a short address to young men, by Rev. H. K. Stimson, of Kansas.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, lecture-room, and SATURDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock, parlors.
Meetings for special prayer every day at 4 o'clock, lecture-room, led by Pastors and laymen.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
READINGS BY
PROF. LOCKE RICHARDSON,
of Syracuse University.
MUSIC BY MR. HENRY CARTER.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Feb. 7, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion immediately after morning service. At 7:45 P. M. Dr. Bellows will deliver the second of the course of sermons on "Family Life and the Training of Children." Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

A KNICKERBOCKER TEA-PARTY WILL BE held in the New Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday and Friday evenings, Feb. 11 and 12. Addresses by eminent speakers. Vocal and instrumental music, readings, and recitations. Tickets, including refreshments, $1, to be had at the door.

AT THE WARREN STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, morning sermon and sacrament by the Pastor, Rev. John Parker. Evening by Thomas Whittaker, the English Gough. Seats all free. Welcome. Protracted meeting each evening of the coming week.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Chapman on Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting Sunday evening, 6:30; prayer meeting at close of service. Lecture Wednesday evening, 7:45.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach in the morning; Rev. Mr. Paige in the afternoon.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Free seats. Come and welcome, friend and stranger. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. George O. Phelps.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Feb. 7 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-School at 2:30 o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor, will preach
Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Evening subject:
"Common Life made Abundant by Christ."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, on
UNIVERSALISM VERSUS THE BIBLE.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' Association will meet on Monday evening, Feb. 8, 1875, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7:30 o'clock.
Music by the choir of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.
Addresses by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Boston; Subject —"Latent Forces in the Sunday-school, and how to Develop them;" and Rev. H. K. Stimson, "The Veteran of Kansas;" subject—"Sunday-school Workers the Advanced Guard in the Christian Army."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. B. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—The Pastor, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., will preach Sunday, 7th inst., service at 11 A. M.; Communion service 3:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.—The next sermon in the course will be preached on Sunday evening in Christ Church, 5th av., corner of 35th st., by Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D. Subject—"Christianity and Social Classes." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Morning service, Feb. 7, and holy communion will be administered at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Wm. F. Pearce, minister in charge, will preach. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach morning and evening at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"A Little Child;" repeated by request. Evening—"The Jeopardy and Security of Man."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Last afternoon sermon of present Lenten course by Rev. Dr. Howland, on "Christ's Response of the Canaanitish Woman: the Motive and the Result." Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subject for morning—"Jesus Only." Evening—"Displaying the Banner." Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, with holy communion, morning at 10:30.; afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Free Episcopal,) 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Ash Wednesday, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COOPER UNION—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. S. M. Hamilton will preach to the people in the large Hall of the Cooper Union, to-morrow evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

EV. WILSON WILL LECTURE FOR SO ciety of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 57 West 32d st., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach.
Divine service Ash Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.
All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 7th inst., morning prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M.; children's service, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services will be held by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, on Sabbath, Feb. 7, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening, "The Rich Fool."—Luke, xii: 13-21.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening; service commence at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited to attend.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D.D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Lord's supper at 3:30 P. M., and Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Samuel Halsted's Praying Band will conduct the services at 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; with or without board; also single rooms. Terms reasonable.

FAITH CHAPEL, NO. 423 WEST 46TH ST. —Lecture course—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will lecture on Thursday evening, Feb. 11. Subject—"Sight-seeing from New-York to Jerusalem." Admission 25 cents.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., two doors west of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron will preach, morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. Seats free. All invited.

JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M., Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Revival meetings every evening during the week. We welcome all to our church.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. H. Gibson, of Newburg, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE.—MISS PHŒBE W. COUZINS, OF ST. Louis, in Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Higher Education of Woman."

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—Lo. B. Frothingham will preach Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "New Thought and True Thought." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Bible class at 4.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION—The "Primary" class meets this day, as usual; also, the "Superintendents'" class, next Tuesday afternoon; the "Normal" class next Friday evening, in the Chapel of Dr. Crosby's church. Rev. Dr. Vincent, Conductor. All teachers are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. George J. Mingins, of City Missions, morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton st. prayer-meeting is held daily at 12 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. R. B. Kolfer.—Morning subject, "Spiritual Life and its advantages;" evening subject, "Regeneration," the fifth of a series of sermons on "The Salvation of the Soul." Young People's meeting at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and at 3 P. M. at No. 278 Water st. by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

"NO SECT IN HEAVEN."—A LIBERALIST'S Dream, author unknown, with a Wide-Awake Reply. By Rev. P. FRANKLIN JONES. Single copies, 5 cents; 25 cents per dozen. For sale by THOMAS HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts., New-York.

"OUR LORD IS COMING."—THE PASTOR of the True Church of the Second Advent will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject, "Reasons Why We are Expecting the Speedy Second Coming of Christ."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach in the morning, Rev. W. H. Wardell in the evening. Seats cheerfully assigned to strangers.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. C. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, ON WEST 51st st.—Preaching by Rev. M. R. Forey, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the Seventh Street M. E. Church, will preach Sabbath morning on "Eating and Drinking Damnation," and in the evening a sermon to "The Wickedest Men and Women in New-York." All classes invited; seats free.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D.D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning and evening. Morning subject—"Temptation." Evening—"The Perils of the Voyage of Life." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 351 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service in the Sclavonic language Sunday at 10:30 A. M. A choir composed of Russian gentlemen will sing during the service. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON, D. D., and Rev. John M. Reid, D. D., will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union next Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Tabernacle. Parquet tickets at reduced rates. Solos and choruses by Sunday-school scholars.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. All seats free. Ushers in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. W. M. KINCAID, OF CORTLAND, N. Y., will preach in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. H. K. STIMSON, OF KANSAS, WILL preach to young men Sunday evening, Feb. 7, at Association Hall, 23d st., corner 4th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
FREE CHURCH. ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Services Sunday, Feb. 7: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'c ock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH Av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.; Ash Wednesday at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"WHATSOEVER THY HAND FINDETH TO DO, DO WITH ALL THY MIGHT."
Evening:
"THE IMPORTANCE TO YOUNG MEN OF AN INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCE WITH SACRED SCRIPTURES."
All are invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av., Rev. T. Lodge, Pastor.—Preaching tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Stephen Merritt. The revival meetings will be continued every evening next week. Seats free. All are welcome.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (between 6th and 7th avs.)—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

WORSHIP.—CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sunday, 7:30 P. M., Rev. W. W. Andrews will lecture on "Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Worship."

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Gallcher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 3
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10
and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Feb. 6	Switzerland,	Feb. 26
Nederland,	March 10		

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Feb. 14		
Vaderland,	March 10	Switzerland,	Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
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PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS	Feb. 5.
ANDES	Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.	
CLARIBEL	Feb. 13.
ATLAS	March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).....Thursday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Feb. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR SALE—STEAM-BOAT D. R. MARTIN, NOW AT pier foot of 7th st., East River. For particulars, apply to THOMAS F. YOUNGS, No. 41 South st., or to S. LIVINGTON, No. 216 Front st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier, foot of Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUBA.....WED., Feb. 10, PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 24
ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 27 ALGERIA..WED., March 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
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NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LAGHENNE.....Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Parisian omnibuses meet passengers at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
Erin..Sat, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. Queen..Feb. 27, 10 A.M
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.....Thursday, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
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Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v OTTERNDORF, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA Capt. J. KLUG ELST, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin	$100 gold.
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Steerage	24 currency.

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THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
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Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
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INDIANA.....Feb. 25 ILLINOIS.....March 18
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
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SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 6.
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Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
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SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRIGON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 5.

SENATE.

DEATH OF MR. BUCKINGHAM.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise to the performance of what is to me the saddest duty of my public life. I announce to the Senate the death of my late colleague on this floor, which occurred this morning in Norwich, Conn., at 12:20 o'clock. Just as night was turning into morning, Gov. Buckingham died. I hope on another occasion to be able to say something befitting his memory. At present I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of five Senators, be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral obsequies of William A. Buckingham at Norwich, Conn.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Anthony and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. FERRY also offered a resolution that, as a further mark of respect for the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The CHAIR appointed as the committee to attend the funeral Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut; Sherman, of Ohio; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Fenton, of New-York, and Washburn, of Massachusetts.

Mr. FERRY said the Senate was aware that in his own infirm condition of health it would hardly be possible for him to go to the home of his late colleague and return here without great risk to himself. So far as he was concerned he would not decline to go on account of his physical indisposition, but there were others who were interested in his health, and he must therefore ask to be excused.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed in his place Mr. Hamlin, of Maine.

The Senate then at 12:20 adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M., and (continuing the session of yesterday) resumed the consideration of the Civil Rights bill. Before the hour of opening the north gallery, assigned to gentlemen, was packed with colored men, and the other three galleries were gradually being filled up.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, argued against the constitutionality of the measure.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, advocated his amendment in reference to schools, leaving that subject to the States. He argued that his proposition was in the interest of the colored children, as well as of the white children. In reply to Mr. Chittenden's remark of yesterday, he declared that there was not a church or public school or place of public amusement in Connecticut that was not open to all classes, colors, and nationalities, without distinction, and their rights should be recognized and protected everywhere in this land.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, said that he felt shocked in reading in the *Record* report of his remarks yesterday that he was represented as saying that in New-York and New-England 'all sorts of white people were not admitted into the churches. If in the heat of unpremeditated speech he said anything of the kind he now withdrew it, because such a thought was contrary to every feeling of his heart and every practice of his life.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan, said that the struggle over the bill proved that the contest for the equal rights of all American citizens before the law was not yet ended. It proved that although the time had gone by when the highest judicial tribunal in the country could startle the world with the solemn adjudication that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, still 5,000,000 of black people were to be made the objects of a merciless persecution and continued insult. The country had hoped that the great Democratic Party had abandoned its unholy crusade against that much-abused race. In 1872 the National Democratic Convention had solemnly declared as one of its cardinal principles that it recognized the equality of all men before the law, and held that it was the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, persuasion, religion, or politics. Yet, in less than three years from that time the representatives of that party were found in this House voting as one man against the right of a colored man to ride in a railroad car, to be sheltered in an inn, to attend a common school, to be admitted to a place of amusement, or even to be carried to the cemetery where dead men sleep. If the discrimination of the separate schools were made, there would be, at the end of a generation, a hostility between the races more bitter than to-day, and which must inevitably end in bloodshed and a war of races. It would be taking a step directly backward—undoing what had been done. If they could not go forward any further, in the name of heaven let them stand still until braver men could take their places. The South to-day is struggling, by every means in its power, to regain its lost authority, and it can only do so by trampling on the black man. Give him equal rights in the schools, at the ballot-box, and before the law and the power of the South is gone. It can succeed only by trampling upon him. It is not his color that is objectionable. This nation cannot say that it objects to the color of a man in view of the recent spectacle in this Chamber. But recently the golden gates of the West swung wide open and received a black King. Grave Senators left their seats, and members of this House stood with him in solemn reverence and received him, while you, Mr. Speaker, descended from your high place to welcome him on behalf of a free people—to welcome his black Majesty. [Laughter.] But, Sir, it will be said that he was a King. True, he was, but there is not a black citizen—nay, not a lazzaroni, if the gentleman from New-York will have it so—clothed with citizenship, who does not wear a crown of royalty which makes him the peer of any sovereign upon earth. I had hoped that this persecution against the black race was at an end. Is it not enough, let me ask the other side of the House, that you have held him in slavery from generation to generation? Is it not enough that you overtook him in his flight for freedom with bloodhounds and dragged him back to thralldom? Is it not enough that you dragged in blood the garments of our virgin territory in the inhuman effort to drag her to the altar of slavery, where the unholy prostitution might be consummated? Is it not enough that you have drenched the Republic in blood to perpetuate this thralldom?

There was loud applause in the galleries and on the floor as Mr. Burrows took his seat, and many Republican members crowded around and congratulated him heartily.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, made a strong and impassioned speech against the bill in the midst of intense excitement. Speaking of Charles Sumner as the author of the Civil Rights bill, he said that history would record that Sumner died as a good man should die, free from animosity. But had it been otherwise—had Charles Sumner died full of animosity, and with his great heart imbued as Satan's with unquenchable will and the spirit of revenge, he would not have left this legacy to the party which he created, and left a legacy so full of the seeds of disintegration and death. And yet, in order to pass this bill, the procedure under which for fifty years the House transacted its business had been altered. The rule under which the minority had enjoyed peace and security had been altered. In order to pass this bill the opinion of the people of the United States was defied. If there was any one issue that went to the country at the last election it was this: "We will free you from the Civil Rights;" and nearly all the Republicans said, "We will give you Civil Rights." On this issue both parties had gone to judgment, and the people declared their judgment in thunder tones which shook a hundred Republican members out of their seats. If the House were now to pass the Senate bill, it would pass an unmitigated evil; and if it passed, the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee it would pass a mitigated evil; but it was an evil, and nothing but an evil. The effect of the school clause would be to close the common schools at the South. There was but one spot there on which the dove of peace might rest. That was the school system. It was young and tender, but full of promise, full of hope. Let discord fall on that, and its budding promise would be destroyed and the door of every public school would be closed. After one more Autumn there would not be a State in the South where one dollar would be voted for mixed schools. This was what would be accomplished by the bill. And for what? To give the colored people a sentimental advantage. To provide that the colored man when he dies may be in Hollywood. That while he lives he may eat at the St. Nicholas. That he may occupy a box at the National Theatre. And in order to obtain these sentimental advantages, which the black man would never use, the common schools would be destroyed. While some things might be accomplished by legislation, there were other things that never could be accomplished. Bayonets might be taken into the halls of Southern Legislatures and their members be driven out, but bayonets could never force them to vote money for the education of colored children, and without education the colored people would be, thanks to the "Republican Party" left to linger in perpetual darkness. But he had one great general objection which applied to all the provisions of the bill. It was that by it Congress was attempting to legislate against human prejudice. That it could not do. No enactments would root out prejudice. Prejudice could only be educated away. No bayonet would let it out. To endeavor by law to change human prejudice was as idle as to send cavalry to charge up a mountain peak. He appealed to the House to cease legislating against the South. Had not that land suffered enough? He had voted against the bill last session for all these reasons, and because, in his opinion, clear as the sun at noon-day it could be shown by any constitutional lawyer who was not straining to break the Constitution, as bull-dogs strain at the leash, that both in letter and in spirit it was hostile to the Constitution.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1872 REPUDIATED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, said that he had intended to speak in support of the Senate bill, but as he had only five minutes left, he would yield that time to the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Shanks,] in order that he might have the Democratic platform of 1872 read.

Mr. SHANKS thereupon sent to the Clerk's desk and had read that portion of the Democratic platform which was already quoted this morning by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, remarked something about that plank in the platform being the result of coercion and intimidation.

Mr. SHANKS said: "I think a good deal of my colleague, [Mr. Niblack,] but I think much more of the platform which he has just repudiated. I have tried to get this platform before the country several times during this struggle. It was before the country once before, but was then before the country in such bad hands that the people did not give it credence. That is to say, they did not believe that the men who presented it presented it in good faith. It is peculiar to see how discriminating the public mind is on all these questions. It is only about a year since that platform was offered to the people in bad faith, and now the people are convinced that their judgment at that time was perfectly right when they said to the Democratic Party, "You do not indorse the doctrine which you put out." Now, we, the Republicans, do indorse that doctrine, and I have sent it to the Clerk's desk for another purpose than merely reading it. I will ask to-day a vote upon it as a preamble to the bill before the House. [Laughter and applause.] I am in favor of the Senate bill now on the table. I am in favor of it because of the broad principles of justice which it contains, and I am in favor of this Democratic platform because it contains the same principles even in broader terms than the Senate bill. I have heard many things said in regard to the desire of the people of the country in this matter; but I was not aware until yesterday, when I heard it announced by the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Lamar,] that the white people of Mississippi did not have as fair a chance in that State as the colored people have.

Mr. LAMAR—The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. SHANKS—Wait; I think I am not mistaken. [Laughter.] Now, since the Democratic platform declares for equality before the law, irrespective of race, color, nativity, religion, or politics, I insist on the passage of this bill, not only for the protection of the black people of the country, but for the protection of the white people of the country. [Laughter and applause.] There is another race to whom I would also have it applied, and that is the red people of the country. [Loud laughter.] This platform will be needed for those, my friends, who seem to have no friends anywhere else. [Laughter.] Now, I want a special attention to this Democratic platform. There is more in it than those gentlemen themselves have supposed, for it declares, in plain terms, that it is essential to a just government that the rights of all people shall be guaranteed. It declares, in express terms, that the Democratic Party recognizes those rights, and it also declares in its positive terms that it is the duty of the Government—the National Government—in its dealings with the people to secure equal and exact justice to all the people, irrespective of color, race, or previous condition. I find no trouble in coming to a conclusion either on this bill or on any other. I will vote for that which I think is right, and will leave the result, not to my management, but to God who made the right. I ask no questions. I never look behind me to see what the result of what I do may be, if I believe it is right when I do it. I never look over my shoulder for that purpose. God Almighty cannot afford to do wrong, and no man less than He can afford to do wrong, and that which is less than right is in itself wrong. Mr. Speaker, we heard to-day from a Republican—a Republican, do not forget it—[laughter]—that he will vote against this measure—and on what ground? Why, that a hundred Republican members have been shaken out of their seats here because this bill was up at the last session of Congress. Ah! how did he [Mr. Phelps] vote on the bill last session, and how was he shaken? [Laughter.] He voted against that bill. The gentleman who talks about people being shaken from their seats was elected to this Congress by nearly 3,000 majority, and he was elected to the next Congress by less than no votes at all, [laughter,] while his friend and neighbor in the adjoining district, [Mr. Dobbins,] who voted for the bill at the last session, was elected by 1,000 majority. [Laughter.] Who have been shaken out of their seats? Timid men have been shaken out of their seats. Men who were afraid to stand here, and to do right have been shaken out of their seats. But the men who indorse the broad principles of this bill, and of the Democratic platform which I have had read, and who stand by it, will not be shaken out of their seats, and if they do they will have a good place to go to and a quiet conscience to sustain them. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he would allow the Democratic platform to be voted on as a preamble to the bill—[laughter and applause]—and he would then call the previous question.

Mr. COX—One word before that is done.

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot yield. You know I have only a little time to stay here, while you have a great deal of time. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. COX—I want to say one word in reply to the gentleman from Indiana. [Loud calls of "Regular order," and great confusion.]

THE SPEAKER—If gentlemen will take their seats it will greatly conduce to regular order.

Mr. COX (persistently)—I merely want to call attention—[Renewed calls of "Regular order," "regular order."]

Mr. COX (not consenting to be put down)—I wish to say that the preamble to the bill states that exact and equal justice shall be done. [Loud calls of "Regular order."] I think that if exact and equal justice were to be done the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Shanks] should be hung like Absalom, by the hair. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, addressed the House in support of the bill. He said that it had been opposed on the ground of being a sentimental abstraction rather than a matter of practical legislation. On that same ground the whole abolition movement had been opposed from the beginning. The men who had begun the anti-slavery struggle forty years ago had been denounced as dreamers and abstractionists, who were looking away down to the bottom of society and attempting to see something good, something worthy, in the character of a black slave. Every step since that first sentimental work was begun had been assailed by precisely the same arguments by which this bill was assailed to-day. "I had hoped years ago," said he, "that we had at last achieved a position on this great question when we could remit the black man to his own fate, under the equal and exact laws of the United States. I never asked for him anything beyond that he should be placed where God's sunlight and His all-encasing air place the wicked and good alike—under the equal light of His laws, and with the equal right to all the beneficence of nature; and that being admitted to that equal sky, and to that equal world, he should work out for himself whatever fortune his own merits might bring. But we are brought to-day to confront a situation in which he is not entitled to that equal right, to a situation in which a great political party is now, for a time at least, to take charge of his destiny, and we are called upon to inquire into what hands he will fall when that party takes up his fate. In order that the House may see how the lines are drawn I ask the Clerk to read a few passages which I have marked in the report made by the minority of the Kuklux Committee. A report not written in passion, not dictated in the heat of a political campaign, but the deliberate utterance of leaders of the Democratic Party declaring their faith and their philosophy concerning the future of the black man on this continent, and signed by their own names."

The Clerk proceeded to read some extracts from the report in question, signed by Senators Blair and Bayard, and Representatives Cox, Beck, Van Trump, Waddell, Robinson, and Hanks.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, explained that the report made by the subcommittee did not contain the language read, or anything like it, but that Mr. Van Trump, of the minority, who had visited South Carolina, had set out his own views, which did not bind the other minority members of the committee.

Mr. GARFIELD—I am very glad to hear what the gentleman from Kentucky states, but it does not change the fact by one hair's breadth. Here is a report which has stood on your record for two years. A report drawn by a man who was honored in the Democratic Party, and whose sentiments have never been repudiated to my knowledge, containing a plain declaration that whenever the Republican Party goes down and the Democratic Party gets into power it will be the death-knell of the power of the negro as a political force on this continent, and he must go down, not only politically, but his future will be a sad and gloomy one for a humanitarian to look at. There is a declaration, so far as I know, uncontradicted. The gentleman [Mr. Beck] does not say now that he repudiates that doctrine which has just been read. He only says that he did not sign it.

Mr. COX—It was repudiated last session.

Mr. GARFIELD—By whom was it repudiated? Does the gentleman repudiate it now?

Mr. COX—I did then, for I never signed it.

Mr. GARFIELD—Do you repudiate its doctrine?

Mr. COX—I do. I do not acknowledge it as my sentiments. I did not read that report, and never saw it until after it was printed.

Mr. GARFIELD—The theory on which I base my criticism is this: That by no action of the Democratic Party, save in the preamble which its representatives have rejected and refused to allow to be read here, has that party ever given any sign that it will not go back and plow up all that has been planted by the Republican Party, in so far as it can do so. I have heard enough during the last twelve years of this fear that we should shake down the pillars of our party by doing just such things. I remember very well when it was proposed to put arms into the hands of the black men to help us in the field, that in the Army of the Cumberland, where there were 20,000 Kentuckian and Missourian troops, many of the officers told us that troops would throw down arms and would never fight a day if the negro was put in blue and given a gun; but it was done, and the men who loved the Union stood by and joined with the negroes to save it. When we were abolishing slavery by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution we were warned here that we were bringing measureless calamities on the Republic. Did they come? Ah, Mr. Speaker, the kind of cowardice which shrinks from the assertion of great principles has followed this anti-slavery fight from the beginning to the end, and God taught us early in that fight that the fate of our own race was indissolubly linked with the fate of the black race on this continent—not socially, for we are none of us linked by social ties except by our own consent, but politically, in rights under the law.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then took the floor to close the debate. Before commencing to speak, some member proposed that on account of the overcrowded condition of the galleries, ladies should be admitted on the floor, but Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, said that he felt bound to object.

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded. The bill, he said, is the very essence of constitutional liberty. What does it do? It simply provides that there shall be an equality of law all over the Union. My friend from Mississippi [Mr. Lamar] says that in Mississippi the white and colored men have equal privileges. To which I say, good for Mississippi. But that law was made by a Republican Legislature, in which there was a colored majority. Where is that law in Kentucky—"the dark and bloody ground?" Where is it in Tennessee? Where is it in a majority of the Southern States? If it is a good law in Mississippi, why should it not be extended equally over all the States? It it is a good law, why should it not be enforced by appropriate penalties to restrain bad men from violating it? And that is all this bill does. What are the objections to this bill? The first objection stated on the other side is that it establishes social equality. By no means. I undertook to show before now social equality was not touched by it. It only allows men and women to come together in public, in the theatre, in the stage coach, in the public-house. I am inclined to think that the only equality which the blacks ever had in the South was social equality. The highest exhibition of social equality is the communication between the sexes; and I have here a law on the statute books of Mississippi which will give an idea of the extent to which social equality had reached in that State before the war.

Here Mr. Butler sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statute of Mississippi, passed in June, 1870, legitimatizing the children of James Anderson, of Holmes county, Miss., by six different mothers, the reading of which caused Mr. Niblack to ask Mr. Butler whether he had not done well to keep ladies out. Mr. Butler also sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he called "a cry from a Southern mother," being a letter written to himself by a colored woman of Richmond, Va., complaining of the insults and outrages to which colored girls were subjected at the hands of white men, without any redress in the courts.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, pronounced the statement utterly false, and at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, tried to make a question of privilege, which the Speaker, however, refused to recognize.

Mr. BUTLER—Of course, every statement is false when the cry of the colored woman comes up. The gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Phelps) tells us that it is no use to pass this bill, because of the prejudices at the South. When I heard that language I remembered his rose-colored report upon the good feeling existing in Louisiana, and I was astonished to find that if there was such a strong prejudice it had not crept into that rose-water report. [Laughter.] This bill does not touch the worst—the most terrible, the most awful—question of social equality that grew up under the slavery system, when men traded in the results of their lust. The next objection is that this bill was born of malignity. I have a good authority on that point [holding up a book containing the eulogies on Charles Sumner.] It is generally supposed and believed that this bill was offered by Mr. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, and now I will quote what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Lamar] said of that Senator. [Reading.] Mr. Butler, going on to trace the growth of the abolition movement, pronounced a eulogium on old John Brown, and said he was a brave man, who had never done a cowardly act, never struck at a man behind his back, and never told a lie; and then he went on to contrast him with another John Brown, the younger, of that name, [referring to Mr. Brown Kentucky,] and he sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, a communication to the Louisville *Courier* in 1861, in which he admits having declared at a public meeting that not one man nor one dollar would Kentucky furnish to Lincoln to aid him in his unholy war against the South, and that if the Northern Army should attempt to cross the borders of Kentucky it would be resisted to the death, and that if one man were found in the Commonwealth to volunteer to join it, he ought to be, and would be, shot down before leaving the State. Before the Clerk had completed the reading of the letter a point of order was raised by Mr. HALE, of New-York, who insisted that if it reflected on a member of the House it should not be read.

Mr. BUTLER, on the other hand, insisted that it was an official report made by the Election Committee to the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER represented the difficulty of deciding on the points in debate, but held that if the gentleman from Massachusetts asserted it was pertinent to the subject before the House, it could not be excluded, even if it did reflect upon a member, because it was contained in an official report.

Mr. HALE then said that he trusted the gentleman from Massachusetts would not shame the Republican side of the House by such an attack upon a member when no response could be made.

Mr. BUTLER not having heard the remark distinctly, asked Mr. Hale to repeat it, which the latter did, strongly emphasizing the word "shame."

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot understand it. I sat here with my lips sealed for hours yesterday, and heard every hard word spoken against me, and there was no objection on the part of the objecting member from New-York.

Mr. HALE—The gentleman is in error, I did raise the objection.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, when your own remarks were quoted against you.

Mr. HALE—No, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER—I have lived to see many things, and I expect to live to see many things more, barring accidents; but I never expected to live to hear in a House of Representatives that a public report adopted by a former House could not be read over out of kind consideration to the feelings of some man who put himself in rebellion against the country.

After a long discussion on the point of order, and after the reading of the letter, Mr. Butler resumed his remarks. He said the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Brown] made a speech against the Civil Rights bill, and I have endeavored to put before the House his published sentiments to show how little heed we should pay to anything he says on the subject; to show how little we should take his advice; how little we should hear from him at all, unless he has repented, (and I have no knowledge of his repentance.) Again, I have been accused here of being the only murderer on the floor. I produce the solemn report of a committee of the House, and the man's own letter, to show that there were men who counseled murder in the South—not only murder but assassination—and that instead of my being his accuser he was his own accuser, and that this state of things existing shows how completely the negro (if we do not protect him in his rights) is at the mercy of the same men who would shoot down the gentleman himself [Mr. Brown] if he had ever dared to step across the line of Union bayonets during the war. [Applause and clapping of hands on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. CROSSLAND, of Kentucky, called the attention of the Speaker to this violation of order. The Speaker thereupon directed the Sergeant at Arms, on the recurrence of any such manifestation, to clear the galleries.

Mr. BUTLER—The reason why we desire to have this bill passed is the fact which has been so often put before us—that we are about passing from power. We are to surrender the power of one branch of the Government at least into the hands of gentlemen who entertained the sentiments toward Union men and Union soldiers that I have had read; who have avowed them on the stump, and who have never, to my knowledge, retracted them. If I was wrong the other day, and went too far in saying that there was a minority of murderers in the South, here is my justification. The House of Representatives has solemnly said it by adopting that report—not only murderers, but assassins—and therefore I was right in saying that the minority were so.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, made a point of order on Mr. Butler's last remarks, which were reduced to writing.

The SPEAKER ruled that there was nothing in the language which transcended the rights of debate.

Mr. BUTLER (resuming), said that he sympathized with the condition of things in the South. When the Northern army was disbanded, there were thousands of men discharged who would have become the pests of society if they had not been rapidly absorbed and obtained employment in mechanical, manufacturing, seafaring, and other pursuits. But it was not so with the men disbanded from the Southern army. They were left demoralized by the war, without work, without employment, largely without education by which they might divert their minds; with nothing to do except to brood over their wrongs and think how wrong it was that the result of the war had been that the negroes, who had worked for them before the war, had been taken from them. That state of natural irritation has left in the South a large number of demoralized and unruly men, and most of the White Leaguers are men of that class. I call upon the people of the South if they want prosperity that they shall themselves check and control this class of men. They are impoverishing the South, and impoverishing the whole country. When I spoke the other day about the South having a large minority of murderers and raiders, I spoke of that class of men who form the Kuklux Klans. But we are told if we pass this bill we shall not come back to Congress. My deliberate conviction is that the reason why many of us do not come back to the next Congress is because we had not passed this bill a year ago. Because we were a do-nothing party, afraid of our shadow—because we were aptly described by the angel who asked to have written to the Church of Laodicea, "Being neither hot nor cold I spew you out of my mouth." My successor, a very clever gentleman, could no more have been elected than he could be translated to Heaven as Elijah, if he had not agreed to stand on the doctrine of equal rights to all men before the law in every stump speech in my district. Why we were beaten was because the Civil Rights bill was not an accomplished fact. So now if the Republican Party will finish its great work, if it will bring by bayonets, or otherwise, peace, prosperity, quiet, order, and law into the South, and put down the raiders there, as the people of the South ought to do themselves, then you will find that we shall come back here.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. The first vote was on the Kellogg amendment to strike out of the House bill all in reference to schools, and it was agreed to by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on Mr. Cessna's motion to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, and it was rejected—yeas, 113; nays, 148.

The next vote was on inserting as a preamble to the bill that portion of the Democratic platform of 1872 quoted by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, asked leave to add as an amendment to the preamble the fourth section of the same platform, as follows:

"Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power."

Objection was made, and the amendment was not received.

The preamble was then adopted—yeas, 219; nays, 26.

The following is the vote in the negative:

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Bell, Berry, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Caldwell, Chittenden, Crossland, Davis, Eldredge, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Hunton, McLean, Milliken, Nesmith, Read, Schell, Stone, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Maryland, Young of Kentucky—26.

The following is the vote by which the bill passed:

YEAS—Messrs. Alberts, Albright, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Bass, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cain, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New Jersey, Clarke of New York, Clayton, Clements, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Colton, Crook, Crounse, Curtis, Darrall, Dawes, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Field, Fort, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Hogans, Hale of Maine, Hale of New-York, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hayes, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hendee, E. R. Hoar, Hodges, Hooper, Hoskens, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, McDougall, McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Myers, Negley, Niles, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parker of Missouri, Parsons, Pelham, Pendleton, Philips, Pierce, Pike, Platt of Virginia, Poland, Pratt, Rainey, Rapier, Richmond, E. H. Roberts, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Saylor of Indiana, Scofield, Scudder of New-Jersey, Scudder of New-York, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Small, Smart, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens of Massachusetts, Stowell, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas of North Carolina, Thompson, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, White, Whitely, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Woodworth—162.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bramberg, Brown, Buckner, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Caulfield, Chittenden, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Davis, Dewitt, Durham, Eden, Eldredge, Finck, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Hereford, Herndon, Holman, Hunton, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Leach, Lofland, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, McLean, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Parker of New-Hampshire, Perry, Phelps, Potter, Randall, Read, Robbins, W. H. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Sayler of Ohio, Schell, Schumaker, Sener, Sloan, Sloss, Smith of Virginia, Speer, Stanard, Standeford, Stephens of Georgia, Stone, Storm, Swann, Thomas of Virginia, Thornburgh, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willie, Wilson of Maryland, Wolfe, Wood, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—100.

Mr. CESSNA—The battle is over and the result is before us in the shape of a modified bill, I ask consent now that the Senate bill be taken from the table—from the Speaker's table—and this bill substituted for it, so as to save time.

Messrs. Speer and Randall, of Pennsylvania, objected.

NOTE.—This bill now goes to the Senate as an original House bill without any relation whatever to the Senate bill already passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, all of which were concurred in.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, all of which were acted on, some being concurred in and some non-concurred in.

The House then, at 5:40 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE RULES.

The stock-brokers were very much excited yesterday over the new commission rules of the Exchange. It appears that a majority of them were confused by the various amendments, and were not aware that the high rates were in force until yesterday. They supposed that it was these against which they were voting, instead of the more recent amendments, now killed. Business, under the new rules, has been almost suspended, and the stock market never was duller than yesterday. Speculators refuse to take the risk imposed by the doubling of the brokers' commissions, especially on "short turns." The possibilities of gain are narrowed down too much, as the margin formerly required is now nearly eaten up by brokers' fees. Some of the heaviest dealers threaten to take their business away from the Exchange unless the rates are lowered, and the trembling brokers curse the folly of "increasing the cost of doing business when business is dull." To such proportions did the opposition rise that it was deemed advisable to call a special meeting of the Governing Committee to consider the matter. The committee met accordingly after the close of the Exchange yesterday afternoon, but, after much talk pro and con, adjourned without taking any action. The opponents of the new rules are in a large majority, and are loud in their threats of forming a new Exchange, if the Governing Committee persists in its determination to uphold high rates.

TROTTING AT BARNUM'S.

At the trotting races at Barnum's last evening the time made was the best since they were first begun. For the first race, which was the most interesting on the programme, six horses were entered. but only five started, Dan Pfeiffer's Gem being withdrawn. The race was extremely close throughout, and was won by Rogers' Helen, who took the second and third heats, Lyman winning the first. The ladies' race was also a good one, but the time made was not near so fast as in the first. It was won by Bessie, Johnny Reed taking second money.

SUMMARY.

PURSE of $250—One mile and repeat; first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25.

John Rogers' b. m. Helen	4	1	1
John L. Doty's b. g. Lyman	1	3	2
Ben. Mace's s. m. Mary M.	2	2	3
Dan. Mace's b. g. Pilot	4	4	4
John Haskell's b. g. Sherman	5	5	5

Time—2:48, 2:44, 2:44¾.

LADIES' RACE.—One mile and repeat:

Miss Salisbury's Bessie	2	1	1
Miss Yates' Johnny Reed	1	2	2
Miss Stewart's Slasher	3	3	3
Miss Roberts' Carrol	4	4	4

Time—3:07, 3:04, 3:00.

Dan Castello's s. g. then trotted against best time ever made at the Hippodrome, and won, his time being 2:43¾.

THE ANCIENT LODGE OF PERFECTION VALLEY.

At the regular assemblage of Ancient Lodge of Perfection Valley of New-York, held at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, 1875, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing Masonic year—5635-6: Willard A. Pearce, 32°, T. P. G. M.; C. Burnside Stoddard, 14°, D. G. M.; George H. Shaw, 14°, Sr. G. W.; Willis H. Copelan, 18°, Jr. G. W.; William A. Hayward, 18°, G.T.; William T. Hardenbrook, 14°, G. S.; Paul Baskerville, 14°, Alexander MacGregor, 32°, and Charles G. Bunell, 32°, Trustees; Henry S. Goodspeed, 14°, Grand Orator; Richard C. Heffernant, 18°, G. M. C.; Charles G. Bunell, 32°, G. H. B.; Patrick Henry Melley, 14°, G. C. G.; Ambrose K. Reiff, 18°, Grand Organist; Theodore Reeves, 32°, Grand Tiler. These officers were then duly installed by Ill. Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. Henry C. Banks, 33°.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

A meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn members of the Liquor-dealers' State Central Committee was held yesterday at Masonic Hall, A. Herzberg presiding, to prepare a united plan of action toward securing the passage of the Liquor bill. The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Jacobs and in the Assembly by Mr. Waehner was discussed, and it was decided that this should receive their active support. A subcommittee was appointed to assist in having the bill passed. Information was received from Albany to the effect that there was every probability of the bill becoming a law by the 20th inst. It fixes the license fees at $30 and $50 instead of $50 and $100, which the Excise Commissioners demand. It was reported that the test case would soon be decided by the Court of Appeals as to the constitutionality of the law. It was decided that, should their efforts fail, the trade be recommended to make no further struggle against the Excise Board, but take out licenses and submit to the law which they deem so burdensome.

POLICE ITEMS.

The Board of Police held a short session yesterday. Thomas Farley was appointed a foreman in the Bureau of Street-cleaning. On the recommendation of Superintendent Walling, Roundsman Fitzpatrick, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was appointed Acting Sergeant, in place of Sergt. Christie.

P. E. Loew was appointed assistant stenographer at a salary of $1,200 per annum. An application from ex-Detective Garrett S. Walling for detailed duty was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Superintendent Crowley, of the Telegraph Bureau, was instructed to connect the small-pox hospital by telegraph with the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, the expense to be borne by the Health Department. The complaint against Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, for using improper language toward Sergt. Miller, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was dismissed.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Very little has been doing in the last few days at the office of the Financial Agent of the Centennial Exhibition at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City. Few persons have called, and the only item of news that could be obtained was in relation to the application made by Spain for four times the amount of space originally set apart for that country. Australia also applied for 20,000 cubic feet of space. It is now believed that the present building must be enlarged, if other countries yet to be heard from desire to have their products more fully represented than they could be within the limits already assigned to them. Specimens of the handsome gold and silver medals authorized by act of Congress are to be seen at the agent's office, and in a few days they will be exhibited in the principal jewelry store in Broadway.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Forsyth, of West Point, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the St. James Hotel.

Major O. H. Howard, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

State Senator Jarvis Lord, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Mayor J. H. Millard, of Omaha, and Dr. Charles L. Heizman, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John D. Brandt, of the Navy Department, and William F. Adams, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesota; Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Flushing, and D. W. C. Farrington, of Lowell, Mass., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

A San Francisco paper says that the news of the death of the Emperor of China has not disturbed the equanimity of the Chinese population in that city. Only a few of the pagans appeared to appreciate the position of the Emperor, and these say: "No care; noder man all the same good; you sabe?"

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Company H, of the Sixth Regiment, Capt. Max Zenn, gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

A walking-match of ten miles, for $1,000 a side, will come off at the Rink this evening, between Wilson Reid, a cartman, and S. D. Davis, a letter-carrier.

The sails of the station pilot-boat off Sandy Hook were blown away yesterday during the gale. A tug-boat was at once sent to her relief by the Pilot Commissioners.

Elizabeth Brennan, aged twenty-five, of No. 63 Norfolk street, fell on the sidewalk at Sixty-first street and Second avenue, and sprained her ankle. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Rev. H. K. Stimson, well known as a pioneer preacher among the Baptists in the West, and who was at one time a stage-driver, will deliver an address in Association Hall to-morrow evening.

William Horwitz, whose many swindles were described in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Justice Otterbourg held him for trial at the Special Sessions.

Forty-four headnets, imported on the steamer Russia, from Thionville, consigned to H. Barbey & Co., and seized for alleged undervaluation, were condemned in the United States District Court yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee organized last night by electing Mr. Morris Friedsam, Chairman; Mr. Otto Stropp, Vice Chairman, and Gen. George A. Schack, Secretary.

Special Detectives Adams and Ferris, of the Twenty-first Precinct, have been transferred for duty to the Detective Bureau at the Central Office, to fill vacancies caused by the recent transfer of detectives.

Contributions toward the restoration of the home of Washington will be faithfully applied to the purpose if left at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

The German Free-Thinkers' Association celebrated its ninth anniversary by a social entertainment at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, including a dramatic representation. The festivities were concluded with a ball.

Apropos to the frequent complaints against using the harbor for a general dumping ground for the dirt of the City, Commissioner Blunt states that at no time in his experience has there been as rapid a destruction of the harbor as at present.

There are already a number of candidates for the office of Keeper of the City Hall, which was filled up to a few days ago by the late Charles Sutton. The list includes Constantine Donohue, formerly Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course will be delivered this Saturday evening, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard College, on "Flowers and Fruit," being the third of a series of four lectures on botany.

The steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg, arrived at her dock at Hoboken yesterday afternoon. The steam-ships Cuba and City of Montreal have not yet arrived, and have doubtless been detained by the heavy weather now prevailing on the Atlantic.

A grand musical and dramatic entertainment, under the auspices of St. Mary's Library Association, for the benefit of the poor, will take place at St. Mary's Institute, Madison street, near Clinton, for three nights, Saturday, Feb. 6; Monday, Feb. 8, and Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Frank O'Neil, aged thirteen, of No. 588 West Forty-fourth street, in attempting to jump on an out-going locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad, at Fifty-first street and Eleventh avenue, yesterday, fell on the track and was run over. He was fatally injured.

During the week ending Jan. 29 there were in attendance upon the evening schools 4,908 males and 2,735 females, of whom seventy-five were colored children. These were taught by 287 teachers. These schools are to be closed in about two weeks, after a season of unusually good results.

A grand concert for the benefit of the German Emigrant House, No. 16 State street, under the artistic management of Prof. Joseph Otto Von Prochazka, with the assistance of the pupils of the Westchester County Mozartheum Conservatory and a number of well-known artists, will be given at Steinway Hall on Monday next, at 8 o'clock.

The New-York Hospital, which existed for so many years in Broadway, and which was finally closed by the Governors, is to be again opened. A large and elegant structure, with a frontage of 175 feet, will be erected for this purpose on the north side of Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

The Société Générale Suisse de Secours Mutuels et de Bienfaisance, a Swiss benevolent society, gave its fourth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, the proceeds of which will go to a fund in aid of sick and disabled members and their families.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee on Credits, appointed by the Butter and Cheese Exchange, met yesterday, but did not present their report. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected that a final arrangement will be agreed upon which will place all business transactions upon a cash basis, as proposed last week.

Adolph Loeb, real estate agent, of No. 265 East Seventy-eighth street, was yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of mayhem. Robert Disbrow, the complainant, alleges that on the 29th ult. Loeb bit him on the left cheek, inflicting a severe wound, the marks of which he still bears. The examination was set down for to-day.

Laura Johnson, of No. 17 Roosevelt street, a waitress in a saloon at No. 153 Chatham street, was held by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of having picked the pocket of Carl Bergram, of No. 7 Carlisle street, of twenty dollars while he was in the saloon on last Thursday night.

Francis Warren, of No. 139 Division street; Charles Wilson, of No. 69 Gold street; Thomas T. Taylor, of No. 43 Chatham street, and Sinclair Webster, of No. 15 Washington street, gave $500 bail each, before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer charges of selling lottery tickets.

In the suit of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company against the City to recover $190,000, already reported in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence, yesterday rendered a decision refusing to allow the answer on the part of the City to be so amended as to plead the tender of $158,000, in payment of the claim, unless the amount so tendered be paid into court, and $10 costs of motion be paid to plaintiff.

James Clare, of No. 62 Cherry street, quarreled with his wife Elizabeth on last Thursday, and dealt her a violent blow on the head with an iron poker, knocking her insensible and fracturing her skull. The woman was conveyed to the Park Hospital, where she now lies, and Clare was yesterday held by Justice Smith, at the Tomb Police Court, to await the result of her injuries.

Thomas Fox, who, in a free fight at a shanty in East Seventy-fourth street, on Wednesday night, struck Thomas Riley on the head with a bottle, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal, was yesterday committed by Justice Flammer to await the result of Riley's injuries. Riley is in the Presbyterian Hospital, where his ante-mortem examination was taken on Thursday night. His skull was fractured.

A meeting of the ladies connected with the Lady Washington reception, to take place at the Academy of Music on the 22d inst., was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. An election was held to fill the various offices, with the following result: Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, President; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, First Vice President; Mrs. Judge Brady, Third Vice President; Mrs. Edward Cooper, Fourth Vice President, and Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Secretary. The meeting was then adjourned, to meet this evening at the same place at 8 o'clock.

The annual report of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, of which Mr. A. R. Wetmore is President, has just been published. The statistics for the present year are as follows: The daily average of children in the House of Reception was 94; in the Asylum, 534; total average, 628; largest number in the institution at one time, 675; smallest, 508; total number since it opened, 17,772. During the year 150 were sent to Western homes. The expenses for the year were $104,898; balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1875, $2,491.

A communication has been received from Mr. Thomas S. Sandford, the Secretary of the N. A. S. T. Conference, in which he says that the statement contained in THE TIMES of the 3d inst., to the effect that at a late interview between the Commissioners of Emigration and the agents of the steam-ship companies it was agreed to raise the emigrant head tax to $2 is incorrect, and that the agents of the steam-ship companies made no such agreement.

BROOKLYN.

Battalion drills of the Forty-seventh Regiment have been ordered for the 15th and 18th inst.

Philip Wirsching was arrested yesterday, and committed for examination by Justice Eames, on a charge of firing a shot from a revolver at Henry Kirchner, of No. 73 Scholes street, some weeks ago.

The Sackett Street Boulevard, known as the Eastern District Parkway, has just been completed at a cost of $285,625 45. Controller Powell paid Thomas McCann, the contractor, his final payment of $1,500 yesterday morning.

Residents of the Eastern District have been for some months back discussing a project for the laying out of a public park in that section of the City. A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Fifteenth Ward Improvement Association for a further discussion of the subject will be held at the Masonic Temple on the 17th inst.

During the past week 239 deaths occurred in this city, a decrease of 21 from the number reported the previous week.

A largely-attended reception was given yesterday by the pupils of the Intermediate Department of Public School No. 15, of which Miss Virginia Blake is principal.

The funeral of Augustin Butler Snow, son of Augustin Snow, the well-known journalist, who died at the age of eleven years and one month, on the 3d inst., took place yesterday from the residence of his parents, No. 163 Dean street, Brooklyn. A number of beautiful floral offerings were sent by sympathizing friends. The Episcopal burial service was read, and after some sadly appropriate remarks by the officiating clergyman, the body was conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery and there interred.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Prohibitionists of Westchester County will meet in council at White Plains on Tuesday next, 9th inst.

Rev. Joshua Morsell, D. D., has resigned his pastoral charge of St. Luke's Church, Lanesboro, Mass., and accepted a call from Grace Church, City Island.

NEW-JERSEY.

Robert and Margaret Clark, an aged couple who resided in Newark, died recently, within twenty-four hours of each other. They will be buried together on Sunday.

The Chinamen employed in Capt. Hervey's laundry have been engaged in celebrating their New Year since Thursday afternoon, and the festivities will not terminate until to-night.

James Hunt and Michael Gilligan, two of the men concerned in the murder of William Livingston in Jersey City, have been indicted for manslaughter by the Hudson County Grand Jury.

The Long Wood Valley Railroad has been sold, with all its appurtenances, to the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. The Central has taken possession of the road and will push it rapidly to completion.

The Treasurer of Jersey City reports a balance in bank to the credit of the city of $170,884 48. According to the report of the Controller the receipts of last week amounted to $16,747 11. The Water Register reports the amount due for measured water to date at $49,603 74.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Knapp presiding, a verdict was rendered awarding the Bergen Fertilizing Company $875 damages for a horse killed and wagon destroyed at the Hudson street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company two years ago.

A canal-boat, lying at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad coal docks in Hoboken had her sides caved in, Thursday night, by a large cake of floating ice, and sunk with 110 tons of coal on board. As the Captain has not been seen since, and nothing is knowing of his whereabouts, it is feared that he has gone down with the boat.

A team of horses, attached to a coach in which four ladies were seated, ran away in South Orange avenue, Newark, yesterday, and a jolt threw the driver heavily to the ground. The horses dashed wildly through the avenue, and ran against a post at the corner of Market and Washington streets, overturning and destroying the coach. The ladies were slightly bruised and cut by the pieces of broken glass, and the driver was seriously injured.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning a Morris and Essex Railroad train loaded with lumber ran off the track near the depot in Hoboken. One of the cars was overturned, and striking against a shanty, in which was a switchman named Thomas Tyner, completely demolished it. A gang of workmen immediately proceeded to remove the débris of the shanty, and succeeded in rescuing Tyner alive, but in an unconscious condition. He was severely bruised about the head and body. He was placed on a stretcher and taken to his home in Jersey City.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 5.—There is great excitement and a large speculative movement in Petroleum. Crude has advanced to 11c. in bbls. and 7c. in bulk; Refined closed at 14½c. Benzine is 1c. higher, and the stock of case oil is withdrawn.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Gold, 216. Exchange firm; on the United States, Short sight, currency, 85@86 premium; 60 days, gold, 109@110 premium; Short sight, 111@112 premium; on London, 134@136 premium; on Paris, 111@112 premium. Sugar active; No. 12, Dutch Standard, 14½@15 reals ℔ arroba.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.—Ernst Bachmann, Fred. Sawyer, Maria Sawyer, Clara Sawyer, Charlotte Groevenor, John J. Deppermann, John Weber, Julie Lang, Anna Muhlsteph, Martha Schoustadt, Dr. Gustav Brock, T. Dietzel, Julius Becke, H. A. Schmook, Elizabeth Schmook, Carl Uihlein, Laura Uihlein, Anna Peraus, Hugo Borntrager, C. Himmelreich, Carl Weiss, Mary Nissen, G. Chalmers, G. Schweitzer, Mrs. Cooper and daughter, C. Kracker, C. Centemary, W. Maucher, L. Seilg, P. Settre, B. Wassermann, R. Rumpf and wife, M. De Stumpfey, Mrs. De Stumptey, A. Schlumpf.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. D. Smith, Mrs. M. Evans, James S. Ruse, H. J. Klemberger, Charles Hance, John Horrocks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:04 | Sun sets....5:24 | Moon sets...6:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:08 | Gov. Island..8:57 | Hell Gate..10:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ships Flying Spur, (Br.,) Croot, London, C. P. Wright & Co.; Rhine, Stetson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks George H. Jenkins, (Br.,) Hilton, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Sarah E. Frazer, Knight, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bewick, (Br.,) Ward, Trieste Dec. 23, Messina 30th, Palermo Jan. 2, Valencia 9th, and Gibraltar 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Charles L. Wright & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales for last 14 ds.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Jan. 20, and Havre 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons; Jan. 27, lat. 26 50, lon. 75, spoke schr. Bill Baxter, (Br.,) from Demerara, for Boston.

Brig Eleanor Miller, (of Nassau,) Hill, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to G. Amsnick & Co., vessel to W. H. T. Hughes. Crossed the equator Jan. 16, in lon. 40; has had variable weather: Jan. 27, lat. 25 30, lon. 68 50, spoke schr. Victor, from Para, for New-York: Jan. 28, lat. 26 30, lon. 71, spoke schr. M. Blackburn, from Demerara, for Boston.

Brig F. I. Henderson, (of Boston,) Henderson, Cardenas, 8 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Sailed in company with brig Jos. Howe, (Br.,) for New-York; Feb. 3, lat. 36.10, lon. 75.20, spoke schr. Bill Baxter, from Demerara for Boston.

Brig J. M. Wiswell, (of Boston,) Johnson, Port Lemon 38 ds. with cedar to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Havener, Ponce, P. R. 14 ds., with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Israel Snow, Hatch, Mayaguez 12 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglass & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Left in port brigs Robert Mowe, ——, Abbot, and Daniel Trowbridge, for New-York, wtg. cargo.

Schr. Lettie Wells, (of Boston,) Watson, Matanzas, 8 ds., with sugar and melado to De Castro & Donner—vessel to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Azelda and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Alexander Douglass & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Sailed in company with schr. Lavinia Bell, for New-York.

Schr. C. W. May, (of Philadelphia,) Endson, Matanzas 10 ds., with melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers—vessel to master.

Schr. Victor, Nickerson, Para 19 ds., with rubber, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Silver Star, Smith, and Harry White, Hopkins, for New-York, ldg.; Jesse Carll, hence, discg.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Brother.

Schr. Louisa Frazier, Crawford, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to W. H. Wiggins—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Emily A. Bartle, Smith, Fernandina 7 ds., with lumber to E. J. Brown—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. E. A. Hooper, Scull, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Charleston, Feb. 1, with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ontario, Nute, Fortune Bay, N. F., 16 ds. with herring to master.

Schr. Grace L. Fears, McDonald, Fortune Bay 11 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Electric Flash, McDonald, St. Andrews Bay 14 ds., with herring to master.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships W. A. Scholten, for Antwerp; P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Claribel, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; City of Dallas, for Morehead City; barks Ada P. Gould, for Manzanillo; Queen of South, for Wellington, N. Z.; Julie, for ——; brigs Lady Mary, for St. Johns, N. F.; Clara Jenkins, for Cardenas; schrs. A. C. Lyon, for Baltimore; A. B. Cranmer, for Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Armstrong, from Cardenas, arr. 4th, and anchored on the bar; came up to the City this P. M. She is consigned—cargo to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 3.—Arr. schr. George Walker, Cole, New-York.

Sld. schr. Rachel L. Hersey, N. of Hatteras; brigs Dawn, (Br.,) English, N. of Hatteras, and W. D. Audiens, Wilson, N. of Hatteras; schr. Kate Rommell, Adams, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 3.—Arr. brig Evangeline, from Mayaguez. Sld. Jan. 30, brigs Valencia, Richardson, for Boston; Christiana, (Br.,) Thompson, for New-York. Sld. Feb. 1, brigs Nellie, (Br.,) Rood, Trinidad; Lena, (Br.,) Davidson, Portland; Jane E. Hala, Fanning, Halifax.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—Sld. brig Peter McDonald, Hayti, and schr. W. A. Paw, Gloucester.

HAVANA.—Sld. 3d, Brig Kewadin, (Br.), for Baltimore; schrs. Agnes J. Grace, Sagua; John C. Sanford, New-York. Also, sld. 3d, Brig Edith, (Br.), Cienfuegos. 4th, schr. J. J. Moore, Caibarien.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Feb. 4, Brig Lochiel, for Cienfuegos and Halifax, put in here to-day for a harbor.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 1.—Arr. previous, bark Sarmiento, from Portland.

MATANZAS, Feb. 2.—Arr. schrs. Alice S. Saunders, from Charleston; Hattie N. Fuller, Savannah; Susan Wright, Galveston.

3d.—Arr. schrs. Edward Waite, St. John, N. B.; D. R. Stockwell, Sagua.

Sld., 2d, schrs. Mary Nowell, Philadelphia; S. W. Wheeler, north of Hatteras, and brig Asa Porter, (Br.,) Havana.

ST. JAGO.—Arr. prior to Feb. 4, brig Charlotte Buck, from New-Orleans, via Campeachy, for Port Limon, in distress; no particulars.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 5.—Arr. schr. Ella Clifton, Portland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sld. for the United States, Carolina, Lawrence Brown, Fornjot, Norma, Paolo Borzone, Vale, Mero, Fawn, Bruennow, Billy Simpson, Cato, Alexander, and William Robinson.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Prince Napoleon, Mayflower, Meridin, and Amelia.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Magnus, Irene, Ada Iredale, Olive Mount, Mme. Demorest, Cuba, and Memento.

Also arr. out, Adelina and Joven Narcisa.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 5.—The Inman steamer City of Chester sld. to-day for New-York. All well.

STORAGE
AND
INSURANCE OF VALUABLES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Send reliable and competent men to pack Wedding Presents, Silverware, Bronzes, Glass, Pottery, Pictures, and valuable articles of all kinds, which they receive on storage, and insure at moderate rates against loss of any kind.

Their safes and vaults are perfectly dry, and adapted to the storage of Shawls, Laces, valuable papers, &c.

Every facility is given for the occasional removal of the whole or part of packages. They send for property to be stored with and insured by them, and return it without extra charge, assuming all responsibility from the time it leaves the owner until its return.

SILVER MINING.

The undersigned OFFICERS, TRUSTEES, and STOCKHOLDERS of the

GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY

Invite public attention to the sterling merits of this enterprise, affording, as it does,

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY own valuable and extensive mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper, located at MONITOR, ALPINE COUNTY, THE GREAT SILVER MINING DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, directly south of Virginia City, Nevada, where the GRAND BONANZA has recently been struck, and on the same Mineral Range or Silver Belt.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

THE GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY Do not seek to enlist capital for the purpose of developing the

RESOURCES OF WEALTH.

Contained in their Mineral Lodes.

THIS WORK HAS BEEN DONE.

Our mines have been opened and developed, their character and value have been established, and their resources ascertained. The future of

THE GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY

is assured. For SAFETY, PROFIT, AND HONEST MANAGEMENT, ON STRICT BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, THIS ENTERPRISE PRESENTS ADVANTAGES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

For the purpose of providing the requisite capital to enable the speedy accomplishment of the objects and purposes stated in the

PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY,

the undersigned now offer for public subscription

10,000 SHARES

of the Capital Stock of the GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY at

$10 PER SHARE.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY, NOS. 36 AND 38 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

CALL OR SEND FOR THE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.

FRANK S. WINCHESTER, President.
A. T. KINGMAN, Vice President.
W. L. TYSON, Treasurer.
H. A. BARTHOLOMEW, Secretary.
STEPHEN B. FRENCH,
DANIEL W. RICHARDS,
J. A. THROCKMORTON.

ARCADIAN.

Price, 10 cents; $4 per annum.

LIFE OF S. S. COX. (Cartoon.)
Financial Three-card Monte.
READING THE BEECHER CASE. (Illustrated.)
THE TOO SOFT 'UNS, from the Dennery of No Art Jackson. (Illustrated.)
THE PASSING SHOW.
GAB ABOUT BOOKS, (In the style of the *Herald*.)
CORRUPTION IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
ESSENCE OF CONGRESS.
ANDY JOHNSON AND CARL SCHURZ on the see-saw. (Cartoon.)
THE MAYOR'S SCHEME FOR RAPID TRANSIT.
MRS. FITCH'S DIAMONDS. (Illustrated.)

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 74¼	200 Rock Island...s3.104¾
400 do. 74⅜	300 do. 104¾
800 do....c. 74¼	100 St. Paul 38
200 do. 74¼	100 North-western... 46⅜
1000 do. 74⅛	300 do. 46¼
500 do....c. 74⅛	400 do. 46⅜
2200 do. 74	100 do. 46¼
600 do....c. 74	1000 Union Pacific... 39⅜
20 do. 74¼	600 do. 39¼
100 do. 74	500 do....b3. 39¼
2400 do. 73⅞	700 do. 39⅛
1200 do. 74	1700 do. 39
5 do. 73¾	1500 do....s3. 39⅛
800 do. 74	1200 do. 39¼
800 do....c. 74	600 do....s3. 39⅛
100 do. 74⅛	1000 do....s3. 39
100 Pacific Mail....s3. 35½	400 do....b3. 39⅛
200 do. 35½	600 Lake Shore 74⅜
100 do. 35⅜	900 do....s3. 74¼
400 do. 35¼	200 do. 74¼
100 do....s3. 35⅛	200 do....s3. 74¼
800 do. 35¼	100 Toledo & Wab...c. 16¾
800 do. 35⅜	100 do....s3. 16⅝
10 At. & Pac. Tel... 25	10 do. 16½
50 N. Y. C. & Hud. c.101⅞	200 do. 15⅝
50 do. 102	400 Ohio & Miss... 29
100 do. 101⅞	10 Atlantic & Pacific. 15¾
600 Erie Railway 29⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....119⅞	$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....12. 119¾	500 U. S. 6s, '81, C....120¼
1,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C....117	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b c.116⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R....12. 114¼	1,900 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....119½
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 119¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s,L'g bds. 97½	60 Harlem....b. c.129½
2,000 N.Y.St.B. L.R.106⅞	100 do. 129
1,000 do. 106¾	30 Chic. & A. Pf.b.c.112½
8,000 N. Car. 6s, old, Jan. & Jy..c. 27½	2000 Erie R....b. c. 29⅛
	300 do. 29
6,000 S. Car.6s,new, Jan. & Jy.c. 31	900 do. 28⅞
	200 do....s3. 28¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s,n.x c. 48½	300 do. 28¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s.. 48	100 do. 28⅝
1,000 Ohio 6s, '86..107	100 do. 28¾
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.113	500 do....s3. 28½
11,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.104½	800 do. 28½
4,000 N.J.Cen. Conv.106¾	100 do. 28⅝
2,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La C. Div... 87	100 do. 28⅞
	51 L. Sh.&M.So.b. c. 74½
2,000 M.&St. P..H.& D. Div..b. c. 80	300 do....b3. 74⅜
	200 do. 74⅜
6,000 C.& N.W. Con. 89½	600 do. 74¼
8,000 C.& N.W. Con. C. G. bds.b.c. 82⅜	650 do. 74⅛
	1600 do....s3. 74
1,000 do. 82½	200 do....b4. 74
1,000 H. & St. J.8s,C. 82⅞	200 Union Pac....b. c. 39¼
4,000 do....b3. 83	100 do....s3. 39¼
1,000 Ced.F.& M.1st. 83¼	200 do....b3. 39¼
4,000 Gal. & Chi.2d. 102½	900 do. 39⅛
5,000 L.S. C.C.,1st. 100¼	1100 do....s3. 39
4,000 L.S.2d C.Coup. 92	1700 do. 39
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st,R.111¼	300 do. 38⅞
2,000 Ohio & M.Con. 98	50 N. J. Central.b.c.107½
2,000 Cen.P.Gold bs. 97⅞	30 do. 108
3,000 do. 97½	200 Del., L. & W.b.c.109
32,000 do. 97¼	200 C. & N. W.b.c.s3. 46⅜
140,000 do. 97	300 do. 46⅜
5,000 Union Pac.1st. 93½	10 do. 46
23,000 do. 93⅜	400 do....b3. 46½
11,000 do. 93½	100 do. 46½
5,000 do....b3. 93⅝	100 do....s3. 46⅜
1,000 Un. P.7s,L. Gt. 92⅞	600 do. 46⅜
7,000 do. 93	25 do. 46½
20,000 Union P. S. F.. 83¼	700 do. 46¼
2,000 do. 83½	300 do....s3. 46⅛
1,000 H.1st,7s,C.b.c.110½	200 do. 46
2,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 92½	200 do. 45⅞
10,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. Div... 63	800 do. 45¾
	400 Chi. & R. I..b. c.104¾
500 Tol. & W. 2d.. 56	700 do. 104½
6,000 South Pac R. Bonds of Mo. 70½	100 do. 104⅜
	100 do. 104¼
5,000 Laf.,B.&M.1st. 60	200 do....s10.104¼
5,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88....b. c. 77½	200 do. 104⅜
	120 Pac. R.of Mo.b.c. 48¾
12 Continental B'k.. 92	225 do. 48½
73 Amer. Ex. Bank.118	700 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 38
100 Marip.L.& M.b.c. 5¾	300 do....b3. 38⅛
700 Pacific Mail.b. c. 35¼	100 do. 38
100 do....c. 35⅜	200 do. 37⅞
1400 do. 35⅜	100 do....b3. 37⅞
74 Amer. Ex....b. c. 64	600 do. 37¾
40 Adams Ex...b. c.100	400 do. 37⅝
50 Wells-F.Ex.b.c.s3 86	200 T.,W.&W.b.c.b3. 16⅝
10 U. S. Ex..b. c.s3. 58	600 do. 16¾
1500 W. U. Tel....b. c. 74	200 do. 17
100 do. 74⅛	200 do. 16⅞
100 do. 74¼	200 do. 17
200 do....b3. 74¼	400 do. 16¾
100 do. 74¼	600 do. 16½
1600 do. 74⅛	200 do. 16⅜
200 do....s3. 74⅛	200 do. 16¼
100 do....b3. 74	300 do....s3. 16¼
1000 do....s3. 74	200 do. 16⅛
800 do. 74	400 do....s3. 16
100 do. 74	400 do. 16
100 do....c. 74⅛	500 do. 15¾
1000 do. 74	100 do. 15½
4800 do. 73⅞	100 do. 15⅜
100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.101⅞	500 do. 15⅝
100 do....s3.101⅝	60 Warren Railroad. 93½
100 do. 101⅝	16 Rome & Watert'n. 73½
200 do. 101½	170 Mor. & Es.b.c.b3. 96
200 do. 101⅜	100 do. 96
600 do. 101⅜	10 do....s3. 96⅛
1000 do. 101¼	100 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.138
100 do....s3.101⅛	50 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 21¾
1300 do. 101⅛	100 do. 21½
200 do. 101	200 O. & Miss.b.c.s3. 29
40 Clev.& P.Guart'd. 92½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67....120	400 Erie 28⅝
	100 Pac. R. of Mo 48½
700 Western Union... 73⅞	2900 Union Pacific... 38⅞
200 do....s3. 73¾	1600 do....s3. 38¾
2200 do. 73⅞	600 do. 38¾
20 do. 74	1600 do. 38⅞
6 do. 74⅛	1900 do....b3. 39
800 Pacific Mail 35⅜	700 do. 39
200 do. 35¼	600 North-western... 45¾
700 do. 35⅛	700 do. 45⅝
2100 do. 35	100 do....s3. 45⅝
700 Rock Island 104⅛	900 do. 45½
200 do. 104⅜	200 do. 45⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅛	100 Toledo & Wabash. 15⅞
200 do. 101	100 do. 16
100 do. 101¼	100 St. Paul 37⅝
600 do. 101⅛	500 do....b3. 37½
100 do. 101½	200 do. 37⅝
200 Lake Shore....s4. 74	300 do. 37½
1500 do. 74	300 do....c. 37¾
100 do. 73⅞	200 do....s3. 37⅝
200 do....b3. 74	400 Ohio & Miss....s3. 28¾
200 do....c. 73⅞	200 do....s3. 28⅝
2900 do. 73⅞	500 do....s3. 28½
500 do....s3. 73¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. 21
100 do. 73¾	100 do. 21¼
100 do....b3. 73⅞	14 N. Y., N. H. & H. s3. 138½
200 do....b5. 73¾	
700 do. 73¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N....118¾	$10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81....115¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N....119⅛	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..119¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s. '76....100	2600 Pac. Mail...b. c. 35
1,000 Mo. 6s F., '94..95½	400 do. 34⅞
10,000 D. & H. R.,'91.106¼	400 do. 34⅞
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds.. 97	200 do. 35⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 93¼	500 do. 35
10,000 U. P. S. F....b.c. 83½	500 do....s30. 34¾
6,000 N. J. C. 1st C...104½	800 do. 34⅞
1,000 T.&W.1st S.L.D. 63	700 do. 34⅞
5,000 L. Dock bds.... 101	300 do. 34⅝
1,000 West. U.T.bds.100¾	100 do. 34⅝
10,000 Erie 4th. 98¾	1500 do. 34⅛
1,000 Mor. & E. 1st...111	200 do. 34⅞
2,000 do. 111¼	300 do. 34¾
5,000 do. 111½	400 do. 34⅞
6,000 Chi. & M.1st... 94½	600 do. 35
2,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 70½	100 do. 34⅞
9,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. b.c. 99	300 do. 34¾
	700 do. 34⅝
8,000 N. Y. C. 7s. '76.100½	400 do. 34¾
15 Corn Ex. Bk..b.c.125	300 do. 34⅞
100 Adams Ex....b3.100	100 do....s5. 34⅞
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 28⅜	100 do. 35
200 Mich. Cen....b. c. 77	100 do. 34⅞
1700 W. U. Tel... b. c. 73⅞	200 Union Pac...b. c. 38⅞
2200 do....s3. 73¾	600 do. 38¾
800 do. 73¾	100 do....b3. 38⅞
4700 do. 73⅞	1200 do....s3. 39
100 do....s3. 73½	300 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 45½
800 do....s3. 73⅝	400 do. 46⅛
1400 do. 73¾	200 do. 45⅝
200 do....b3. 73½	1100 do....b3. 45½
900 do. 73⅝	100 do....b3. 45¾
2500 do. 73¾	100 do....s3. 45⅝
800 do. 73⅝	500 do. 45⅝
600 N. Y. C.&H.R..b.c.101⅜	300 C. & R. I....b.c.104¼
200 do. 101¼	300 C., M.&S.P.b.c.s3. 37½
200 do. 101⅛	100 do. 37⅜
100 do....s5.101	300 do. 37½
650 do. 101⅛	400 T., W. & W...b.c. 15¾
200 do. 101¼	400 do. 16
20 do. 101⅜	10 P.,Ft.W &C.G.b.c. 97½
1500 L. S. & M.So.b.c. 73⅝	300 Del., Lack. & W..109
100 do....b3. 73¾	400 do....b. c.109
1200 do. 73⅜	200 do....s30.108½
1000 do. 73⅜	163 do. 109
1300 do. 73½	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 28⅝
1900 do. 73⅜	600 do. 28½
600 do. 74¼	200 do. 28⅜
700 do. 73⅞	100 do. 28¼
500 do....s3. 73⅝	1000 do. 28½
500 do. 73½	700 do....b. 28⅜
1300 do. 73⅝	600 do....b3. 28½
1300 do. 73¼	1500 do. 28⅜
600 do. 73⅜	100 Mor. & Es....b. c. 96⅛
900 do. 73½	10 Pac. R. of Mo.b c. 48½
1200 do. 73⅜	23 Ill. Central..b. c.101¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 63½	500 Union Pacific 39
	200 do....b3, 39⅛
6,000 West. P. bds... 87½	300 do. 39⅛
3,000 Morris & E. 1st.111½	25 do. 39
100 Mar. L. & M.b15. 6	900 do. 39¼
600 Western Union... 73¾	300 Ohio & Miss...b3. 28⅜
1100 do. 73⅞	1100 North-western.. 45⅝
2800 do. 74	100 do. 45¾
3000 do. 73⅞	100 N. West. Pf...s60. 58¼
600 do....s3. 73⅞	100 do....s3. 58⅝
800 Pacific Mail 35	100 do. 58⅛
200 do. 35⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. 16⅛
200 do. 35	100 do. 16⅜
100 Erie Railway..s3. 28⅝	100 do. 16¼
3000 Lake Shore 73⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. 21½
400 do. 73⅝	50 do. 21⅝
1000 do. 73½	200 Pac. R. of Mo. 48
300 Rock Island 104⅜	30 Morris & Essex.. 96
10 Chic. & Alton 106⅛	100 do. 96⅛

FRIDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The stock market early in the day was extremely dull and presented few features of interest. After midday the volume of business increased and prices declined under liberal sales. The lowest quotations of the day were made shortly after the second call, when the leading shares showed a decline of ½ to 1⅛ ₰ cent. Wabash, however, declined from 17 to 15⅜, a decline of 1⅝ ₰ cent. In the late afternoon dealings, speculation was firmer in tone, and an advance on the lowest quotations of ¼ to ½ ₰ cent. on the general list, and 1 ₰ cent. on Wabash, was established. The leading features of the market were Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, North-west, New-York Central, and Wabash.

The money market was very easy to-day, and call loans were done at 2½@3 ₰ cent. Commercial paper still sells at 4 to 6 ₰ cent. for the leading grades. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices to-day were significant only as indicating a return of the London money market to its normal condition. The rate of discount in the open market has declined slightly, and the withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England to-day were only £199,000, against £408,000 yesterday, and still larger amounts earlier in the week. The market for Securities was dull, and Consols closed at 92½@92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account; 1865s, old, and 1867s at 107½; 10-40s at 104¾, and new 5s at 102⅝@102⅞. The Sterling Exchange market was weak again to-day, a further reduction in sales having been made. The asking quotations are $4 86 for long, and $4 89 for demand Sterling, actual business at the close having been $4 85½ and $4 88½, respectively. The demand was comparatively small even at the reduction. The Gold market was less animated, and there were periods when positive dullness prevailed. The opening and closing quotation was 114¼, the highest price of the day having been 114⅜, and the lowest 113⅞. The decline in sterling exchange naturally had a weakening effect on the gold speculation. On gold loans the rates paid for currency were 1 to 3 ₰ cent. The Customs receipts to-day were $217,000. The import entries of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $2,891,711, and the amount marketed $2,206,056.

Government bonds were quiet and steady. New 5s declined ⅛ ₰ cent., selling at 115¼. Railroad bonds were active for the various Pacific issues. Central Pacifics declined from 97⅞ to 97, on sales of $182,000. Next in importance were Union Pacific firsts, which sold at 93⅜@93⅝@93¼. Land grants sold down to 92⅞, and Sinking Funds to 83¼. Harlem firsts, 7s, coupon, sold at 110½. New-York Central registered firsts at 111¼, and Morris and Essex firsts at 111@111½. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, advanced from 63 to 63½. State bonds were steady, except for Tennessees, which were lower.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1875.

Gold receipts	$283,289 45
Gold payments	660,104 82
Gold balance	45,708,373 90
Currency receipts	563,117 76
Currency payments	1,003,203 00
Currency balance	47,358,963 06
Customs	217,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	115½	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	116½	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	120	120
American Gold	114¼	114¼
Bills on L'n., 60 days,	$4 85½@$4 86	$4 85¼@4 85½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	104¼
Pacific Mail	35⅜	35
St. Paul Common	38	37½
St. Paul Preferred	58½	58½
Western Union	74¼	73⅞
Union Pacific	39¼	39¼
Lake Shore	74½	73½
Toledo and Wabash	16⅞	16¼
North-western Common	46½	45¾
North-western Preferred	60	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109
New-Jersey Central	107⅞	107½
Panama	113	113
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	28⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	8⅞	8⅞
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Shares.
New York Central	101⅞	101	7,200
Harlem	129	129	160
Erie	29⅛	28½	7,200
Lake Shore	74⅜	73¼	23,400
Wabash	17	15⅜	6,900
North-western	46½	45⅜	13,900
Rock Island	104¾	104¼	4,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	37½	5,700
Delaware, Lack. and Wes'n.	109	109	1,263
Michigan Central	77	77	200
Union Pacific	39⅜	38¾	29,300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21	450
Ohio and Mississippi	29	28	6,800
Western Union	74⅜	73½	47,800
Missouri Pacific	48¾	48	600
Pacific Mail	35½	34½	18,400
Morris and Essex	96⅛	96	380
Adams Express	100	100	100
Mariposa	5¾	5¾	100
Total sales			174,053

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¾	120	5-20s, '65, n. c.	119	119⅛
6s, '81, r.	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, '67, r.	119½	119¾
6s, '81, c.	120¼	120½	5-20s, '67, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, '62, r.	116	116½	5-20s, '68, r.	119¾	120
5-20s, '62, c.	116¼	116½	5-20s, '68, c.	119¾	120⅛
5-50s, '64, r.	117½	117¾	10-40s, r.	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, '64, c.	117¾	118	10-40s, c.	117	117¼
5-20s, '65, r.	119½	119¾	5s, '81, r.	115	115¼
5-20s, '65, c.	119¾	120	5s, '81, c.	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $24,000 for interest and $362,000 for called bonds.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$95,166,737
Currency balances	4,839,704
Gold exchanges	8,975,755
Gold balances	1,332,357

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$85,618,000
Gold balances	2,077,252
Currency balances	3,418,391

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	36	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	110
Alabama 5s, 1886	37	N.Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87	114
California 7s	110½	N.Y. 6s, G. Cp., '87	114
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	114
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	114
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	110
Georgia 7s, indorsed	86	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	110
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	74	N. C. 6s. old, J. & J.	27
Indiana 5s	99	N.C. 6s, April & Oct.	27
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	56⅜
Louisiana 6s	30	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	56⅜
La. 6s, new bonds	25	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Coup. off, Ja. & J.	35
La. 6s, n. Float. Debt	25		
La. 7s, Penitentiary	27	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Coup. off, Ap. & O.	35
La. 6s, Levee bonds	29		
La. 8s, Levee bonds	27	N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax, cl.1.	3
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	28	N.C. 6s, Sp Tax. cl.2.	3½
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	102	N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax, cl.3.	3
Michigan 6s, 1883	102	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Michigan 7s, 1890	105	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100	Rhode Island 6s	105
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	99	South Carolina 6s	33
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	98½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	30⅞
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	98	S. C. 6s. Ap. & Oct.	30⅞
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	97½	S. C. 6s, F'ng A., '66.	30
Fund. bds., due in '94.	96	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	7
L. bs., due '81 to '91, in.	97⅜	Tenn. 6s, old	68
Asy. or Uni'y, due '92.	95½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cp.	47
Han. & St. Jo., due '75.	100	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	67
Han. & St. Jo., due '76.	99½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	48
Han. & St. Jo., due '86.	95½	Texas 10s of 1876	97
Han. & St. Jo., due '87.	95¾	Virginia 6s, old	31
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	106¾	Virginia 6s, n. b., '66.	31
N. Y. Cp., B'ty L.	106¾	Virginia 6s, Con. bs.	56
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	110	Virginia 6s, ex m. c.	54¼
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs	107	Cle. & Tol. New Bds.	101¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	103	Cleve., P. & A.. O. B.	100¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs	100	Cleve., P. & A., N. B.	101¼
Boston, H. & E. 1st,	23	Buff. & Erie N. Bds.	101
Boston, H. & E. g.	30	Buff. & State L. 7s.	101
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	40½	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	100¼
Chic. & Alton S. F.	101	Lake S. Con. C. 1st.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	107	Lake S. Con. R. 1st.	100
Chic. & Alton inc.	100½	Lake S. Con. C. 2d.	92
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Lake S. Con. R. 2d.	91½
La. & Mo. 1st B.	87½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	103
St. L., J. & C. 1st	99½	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	103
C. B. & Q. 8p.c.1st.	113	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S.F.	113
C., B.&Q. Con 7's.	102¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101¾
Chic., R. I. & P.	106¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	99½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C.	104¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	95
Cen. R. of N. J. C C.	106½	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st, C.	112¼
M.&St.P. 1st GPD.	104½	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st, R.	111
M.&St.P. 7's G P D.	84	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	106½
M.&St.P. 1st L C D.	87	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.	102
M.&St.P. 1st H&D.	77	Har. 1st, 7s, Coup.	110¼
M. & St. P. 1st c.	75	Har. 1st, 7s, Reg.	110
M. & St. P. 2d.	79	North Missouri 1st.	83
C. & N. W. S F.	100	Ohio & M. C. S. F.	98½
C. & N. W. Con bds.	89	Ohio & Miss. Con.	97¾
C. & N. W. 1st.	96½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	82
C. & N. W. CG bds.	82⅜	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	97
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	85	Cen. Pac., San J. B.	86¼
Galena & Chi. Ext'd.	104	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st.	84¾
Galena & Chi. 2d.	102	Western Pac. bds.	87¾
Peninsula 1st Conv.	90	Union Pac. 1st bds.	93½
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	93⅞	U. Pac. Inc. past due.	100
Winona & St. P. 1st.	80	Union Pac. S. F.	83¼
C.C.C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	105¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	90
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	102½	P.R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100¾
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	109½	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	107¼
Del., L. & W. 7s Conv.	109	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	103
Morris & Essex 1st.	111	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	103¾
Morris & Essex 2d.	103	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	101
Mor. & Es. Bds., 1900.	98	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	70¼
Mor. & Es. Const'n.	98	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	25½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	104	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	92½
Erie 1st Extended	105¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	65
Erie 2d 7s, '79	103	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	105
Erie 3d 7s, '83	101½	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pf.	91
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98½	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc.	77
Long Dock Bonds	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex.	80
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	63
H. & St. Jo. 8s Conv.	82¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct., '75.	101	Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	40
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	77
Dub. & S. C. 2d D.	96	Gt. West. 2d, '93	55
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82½	Qun. & Tol. 1st, '90.	60
Ind., B., & W'n 1st.	35	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.	60
Mich. So. 7 ₰ ct. 2d.	101¾	H. & C. Mo. 1st.	70
M. So., N.I.S.F. 7₰ ct.	106	Pek., L. & Dec. 1st.	63½
Cle. & Tol. Sink. F'd.	103		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Manhattan	145
American Exchange	118	Market	118
Central National	99	Mechanics'	138
Chatham	137	Mechanics' B'k'g As.	90
Chemical	1500	Merchants'	119
City	x300	Merchants' Ex	101
Citizens	125	Nassau	108
Continental	91	New-York	128
Corn Exchange	125	Ninth National	100
First National	200	North America	97
Fourth National	99	Park	139½
Fulton	175	People's	139
Gallatin National	128½	Phenix	98
German American	85	Seventh Ward	99
Hanover	90	State of New-York	112
Irving	127	Tradesmen's	143

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 5.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104¾	....
Camden & Amboy Railroad	130	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22	22¼
Northern Central Railroad	34¼	34½
Lehigh Navigation	51⅜	51½
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

On and after Monday, Feb. 15, 1875, the tariff-rates of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company will be reduced as follows:

	For first ten words.	For each additional word.	Western Union rates.
Between New-York City and Washington, D. C., and intermediate points	25	2	40 and 3
Between New-York City and Albany, N. Y., and intermediate points	25	2	40 and 3
Between New-York City and Boston, Mass., and intermediate points	25	2	30 and 2
Between all points east of New-York, to and including Boston, and all points north of New-York, to and including Albany and all points south of New-York, to and including Washington, D. C.	40	3	From 40 and 3 to 60 and 4

The date, address, and signature of messages will be transmitted free, as heretofore.

The greatly increased facilities afforded by the use of improved modes of transmission owned exclusively by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, render this reduction practicable, and reductions elsewhere will soon be made.

THOMAS T. ECKERT, President.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by

KUHN, LOEB & CO Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 5, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	4	Leather, sides	12,515
Bees-wax, pks	4	Cotton, bales	1,851
B. E. Peas, bags	7	Pea-nuts, bags	313
Beans, bbls	159	Rice, pks	24
Copper, bbls	13	Resin, bbls	459
Flour, bbls	11,601	Rice Chaff, bags	150
Meal, bbls	300	Beef, pks	62
Meal, bags	422	Pork, pks	1,533
Wheat, bushels	12,800	Cut-meats, pks	3,627
Corn, bushels	142,857	Lard, tcs	1,597
Oats, bushels	11,300	Butter, pks	2,730
Rye, bushels	900	Cheese, pks	171
Malt, bushels	3,850	Dressed Hogs, No.	510
Peas, bushels	900	Tallow, pks	17
Grass-seed, bags	162	Stearine, pks	68
Dried Fruit, pks	129	Sumac, bags	28
Eggs, bbls	443	Sugar, bbls	483
Hominy, bbls	100	Starch, pks	500
Flax-seed, bags	123	Tea, pks	4
Grease, pks	50	Tobacco, hhds	67
Hops, bales	4	Tobacco, pks	553
Hides, bdls	37	Wool, bales	19
Lard-oil, bbls	115	Whisky, bbls	609
Lead, pigs	535		

BOOTS AND SHOES—But little progress is noted as yet in the revival of the trade for the Spring season. The unfavorable weather is against business in the wholesale line. Orders forwarded by travelers for city houses are the chief source of demand. Manufacturers are not working up to their full capacity, as a rule. The distribution of stock through the auction-houses is comparatively limited. Prices are quoted nominally as before. Finishing goods are in request only to meet urgent wants at about former rates....The latest Boston report is to the effect that: "There has been generally a fair trade in seasonable goods, and the low stocks of heavy goods led to an earlier demand for them than last season, but there has not been so urgent a call for serge and light goods adapted to women's wear as there is likely to be later in the season. Women's Slippers have sold very well, and the Haverhill manufacturers have had a good trade in this line of goods. There is not the snap to business that we have noticed some years, but there is a healthy trade, and collections generally are being made quite promptly. There are a good number of the smaller Western dealers here, but the Southern trade have not been here in any considerable numbers, and it is early for them. Prices for goods rule low, but there is some hope of an advance before the season is over, as workmen are demanding better wages, and the price of Hides advances with the rise in gold."

CANDLES—Have been in very limited request generally, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₰ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted steady as to values, but has been quite moderately sought after, and almost wholly to meet urgent wants. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₰ ton.

COFFEE—Neglected and nominal. Some operators quoting Rio fully 1c. ₰ lb. off the highest figures, but without business to establish values.

COTTON—Meets with a fair inquiry for early delivery, chiefly for export, with prices quoted up again fully ⅛c. ₰ lb., closing strong, especially for really desirable grades of stock, which are offered very reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,032 bales, (of which 780 bales were on last evening,) including 1,658 bales to exporters, 253 bales to spinners, and 121 bales to speculators. Included in the sales were 200 bales to arrive. The market has been quite active for forward delivery, opening at an improvement of ⅛c.@5-32c. ₰ lb., influenced by the more favorable advices from Liverpool and the moderate arrivals at the shipping ports. The later transactions indicated a less confident temper in the bidding on speculative account, with a decline of about 1-16c.@3-32c. ₰ lb. from the highest figures of the day, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,100 bales, (of which 8,500 bales on last evening, and 23,600 bales to-day,) with 2,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; March at 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; April at 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; May at 16 15-32c.; June at 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; July at 17 1-32c.; August at 17 3-16c.; September at 16 13-16c. ₰ lb. ....Receipts here to-day, 1,851 bales, including 101 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,636 bales, against 19,915 bales same day last week; and for the week, 107,704 bales, against 119,032 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,625,514 bales, against 2,697,864 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 48,501 bales; to the Continent, 42,956 bales. Stock in New-York, 165,538 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 844,673 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Drugs and Dyes have been in rather more request, and held with confidence. Dye-woods are in light supply, and firm, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $24@$25, currency; Jamaica do., $22@$23; Mexican Fustic, $30@$32, gold; Lima Wood, $75, currency; Camwood, $160@$170, gold, ₰ ton, on, however, a slow trade.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade has been very slow in nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour. Prices have been quoted 10c.@15c. ₰ bbl. lower, in most instances. Amber Winter Wheat Extras have been particularly depressed, under urgent offerings, and a very moderate inquiry, chiefly for stock available at $5 40@$5 50 ₰ bbl. Shipping extras, good to choice, in lines, offered with reserve, but very quiet. The sales since our last have been 8,850 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$3 85; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 90@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 90, mostly at $4 65@$4 80; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 90; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 80@$5 60, and Trade and Family Extras generally at proportionately reduced figures. Included in the sales were 3,950 bbls shipping stock, part City Mill product, within our range....Southern Flour very dull, and quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 75 for very poor to very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4 10@$5 30 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 510 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30, for Superfine, ₰ bbl....Corn-meal has been in slack demand, within the range of from $4@$4 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 325 bbls, including 250 bbls, Brandywine at $4 75. Corn-meal, in sacks, inactive, at from $1 45@$1 80 ₰ 100 lb....Oat-meal dull within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ₰ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling slowly within the range of $2 50@$2 85 ₰ 100 lb. for poor to fancy, in bags.

FRUIT—The demand is quite moderate for the leading kinds, at generally steady prices. The principal holders of stock are not urgent in their offerings at the ruling figures. Sales, 700 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 60@$3 65 ₰ box; 750 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 11c.@11¼c. ₰ lb.; 35 cases Leghorn Citron at 26½c.; 150 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅝c.; 300 cases Sardines, part at 14c. [illegible]

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed, and generally quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, without leading to much business. No. 2 Chicago, afloat, has been most freely dealt in, 64,000 bushels having been disposed for shipment at $1 08 for strictly prime, quoted nominally at the close at $1 07½@$1 08, with good to strictly prime, in store, at $1 04@$1 05; No. 2 Milwaukee dull; sales reported of 16,000 bushels good to prime, afloat, $1 11@$1 11½, quoted nominal at the close within the range of $1 08½@$1 11½ in store and afloat, for boat loads; some odd car-lots sold at equal to quoted figures. No. 2 North-west Spring quoted at $1 05@$1 08½ in store and afloat, without dealings of importance. No. 1 Spring quoted at $1 15@$1 19 for fair ordinary to choice, but dull. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, mainly at $1 24@$1 25 for good to prime Amber, and $1 22@$1 24 for good to choice Red Western, and $1 24 for Amber State, car stock. Sales, as reported, equal to 19,000 bushels Winter, making the aggregate of the reported dealings in all kinds of Wheat 103,000 bushels....New Corn has been in less demand at a further reduction of about 1c. a bushel. Export inquiry tame. Market closed weak. Old Corn wholly nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at 81½c.@83c. for very poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 82½c.@83c. for the best samples, and closing tamely at 82½c. for very good average stock afloat; 83c.@83½c., mostly 83c., for new Yellow Western; 83c. for new White do....Rye, Barley, and Peas very quiet, and without important alteration as to values....Of Barley-malt a car load of choice Two-rowed State reported sold at $1 45 ₰ bushel...Oats have been fairly active, Mixed showing less firmness under more liberal offerings of stock, and White quoted rather dearer, especially the better qualities, which were offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, at 66c.@68½c. for Mixed Western, from cars and afloat; 66c. for No. 2 Chicago, in store; 67c.@70c. for inferior to prime White Western, mainly at 69c.@70c. for about good to prime car stock, delivered; 67½c.@68½c. for Mixed State, from cars and afloat; 68½c.@70c. for fair to prime White State, car stock....Feed has been in very moderate request within the range of from $24@$32 for poor to very choice, ₰ ton....Hay has been in moderate demand, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw selling in lots at 45c.@70c.; Oats at 45c.@55c., ₰ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been dull in this line since our last, with prices quoted about as before. Domestic Cloth in some demand and quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.

HARDWARE—Some increase of demand is noted for supplies, but the market, as a whole, is devoid of animation. Values are without further important changes.

HIDES—The movement in this line is limited, but values show firmness. The offerings of stock are lighter.

HOPS—Have been offered more freely and quoted lower, the dealings for the week having been about 3c.@4c. ₰ lb., on a limited trade. We quote: New-Yorks, good to choice, new, 38c.@47c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 32c.@37c.; Eastern, new, 32c.@42c.; Western, new, 32c.@42c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californias, 42c.@47c. ₰ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 484 bales, and since, Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 37,757 bales, against 15,506 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 160 bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,922 bales. Mr. Wells says that: "The bulk of the stock here is held by exporters, who have full faith in an early improvement in the European markets, and do not, therefore, care to offer their goods upon the present dull market. Very few Hops are held by growers and dealers in the interior, consequently the receipts, from this time out, must gradually lessen, and stocks all over diminish."

LEATHER—The demand is somewhat brisker, chiefly from manufacturers, on a generally firm basis as to values. Hemlock and Union crop tannages are in most request. Oak tannages are moderately sought after. The export call is less urgent. Upper stock is comparatively tame, yet held firmly. Morocco is attracting rather more attention. Harness stock is in rather better request. The week's receipts have been 38,702 sides and 1,227 bales do.; exports, 18,500 sides, in good part from first hands. The stock of Hemlock on market is down to 150,000 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in more demand at a shade stronger prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close 21¾c.@22c., cash, ₰ lb.; sales, 400,000 lb....Copper products have been quoted steady, though not active, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c. ₰ lb....Iron has been generally quoted steady, and in the instance of American Pig (which has been in most request) quite strong, though trade as a rule, is without notable animation. Sales have been reported of 600 tons No. 1 Thomas and 400 tons Crane at $28; 200 tons Lehigh Valley, and 1,000 tons Forge, on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $33 50@$34 50; Glengarnock at $36; Coltness, $38@$40; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $27@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$26 50; Forge, $23@$27; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails nominally $50@$52 50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27 50@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$35, in full and small lots, ₰ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been inactive and has been quoted weak, with ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87½@$6 90; and American at $5 87½@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter continues quiet at $7@$7 15, gold, for foreign, and 6½c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel in limited demand at former rates....Regulus Antimony continues inactive at 12½c. gold. ₰ lb....Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ₰ lb....Tin has been quiet throughout. Sales 250 slabs Straits on private terms. Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c., English at 21½c.@21¾c., Refined quoted at 21¾c.@21⅞c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c., gold. Tin plates have been very dull. We quote Tin Plates thus: I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$7 87½; Charcoal Terne at $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$7 50....Zinc continues inactive at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—There has been some call from refiners for new crop Muscovado, on the basis of 39c. for 50 test, at which price a cargo of 529 hhds. and 94 tcs. Matanzas, of recent receipt, has been purchased. No further arrivals reported. New-Orleans dull, with sales of only 140 bbls. new crop within the range of 58c.@66c., for very good to very fancy. Market otherwise quiet at previous quotations. Jobbing trade dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm on a moderate inquiry, with Strained to Good Strained quoted at $2 10@$2 15 ₰ 280 lb.; sales 1,600 bbls. Good Strained at $2 15, and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $4 50....Tar and Pitch dull at former prices....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 39c. for Merchantable.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been offered with reserve, and held rather above the views of buyers, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted. Linseed has been moderately sought after at unchanged figures. Lard Oil has been quiet within the previous range. Cotton-seed and Menhaden Oils quoted about steady, but inactive. Tallow Oil held firmly, on light offerings, but dull. Neatsfoot wanted at full rates. Palm Oil more sought after, and quoted strong in price.

PETROLEUM—Has been again quoted higher, on restricted offerings and an active inquiry, closing buoyantly....Of Crude, in bulk, equal to 8,000 bbls. sold at 7½c.@7⅝c....Of Refined, here, 22,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 14½c.@14¾c., closing at 14¾c.@15c....At Philadelphia Refined at 14½c....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@19c....City Naphtha, 10c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, on a very dull market, with sales reported for early delivery of only small lots of new Western Mess at $19 62½; 100 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms; quoted at $18 25@$18 50; with Extra Prime at $15@$16. And for forward delivery, new Western Mess quoted on the basis of $19 50 for March....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9c., and Western at 8c.@8⅛c....Cut-meats in rather more demand, with sales reported of 90 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c.; 52,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@10⅜c., the latter rate for very light; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 10⅝c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 80 tcs. Pickled Hams at 10⅝c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7⅝c....Bacon has been moderately sought after, with sales reported here of 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c.; 250 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear at 10½c., with Short Clear quoted, in bxs., at 10⅞c.; 20,000 lb. Short Clear, in bulk, at 10¼c. And for Chicago delivery, 1,000 bxs. Short Clear at 10¼c....Lard has been less active, and Western Steam has been quoted a shade lower, with sales reported for early delivery of 1,100 tcs. Western Steam, many for export, at 14¼c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c. for prime; 60 tcs. City at 14c.; 800 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14¼c.@14½c.; 1,050 tcs. do., for South America, on private terms; and 400 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 14⅛c. ₰ lb. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., February options, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.; 2,250 tcs., March, at 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; 500 tcs, May, at 14 9-16c., closing at 14½c.@14 9-16c., with April options at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c. ₰ lb....Beef quiet at former prices....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without change of moment since our last.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for, and quoted firm as to values. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond, at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₰ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in less demand and weak in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free, on a very slow movement. Stock here 9,000 bags, and at Boston 4,000 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been salable and firm, with prime Western quoted at 11 5-16c.@11⅜c., on very limited offerings, and State at 11½c.@15⅝c. ₰ lb. Sales 300 bags Western and 300 bags State at current rates. Rough Flax has been inactive since our last at $2 30@$2 40; Timothy at $2 85@$3 ₰ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 30@$2 32½, gold, ₰ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Supplies of Raw are increasing, as the arrivals of new crop Cuba are considerably ahead of the urgent requirements of buyers, who are not disposed to operate freely at the moment. Prices are quoted a shade lower, and somewhat nominal, in the absence of any important dealings. Low-grade stock is difficult to place, not being in favor with purchasers. Sales to-day 370 hhds. and 575 bxs. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8½c.; 1,000 bags do. at 8 9-16c.; and (rumored) 350 hhds. do. within the range of 8⅜c.@8½c. ₰ lb. New-Orleans very dull, and somewhat nominal. Refiners are unwilling to bid on this stock, now that the offerings of new crop Cuba Muscovado are becoming quite liberal. We now quote fair Refining, new crop, at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar at 6⅜c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4⅜c.@6⅛c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 10¼c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9¼c.@9¾c.; and Yellow at 8c.@9⅛c.

TALLOW—Has been dull and weak; prime to choice quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c., without important dealings.... Stearine quiet but firm, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 14⅜c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Are held with much confidence on a fair jobbing demand, though the inquiry for invoices is much less satisfactory. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 45c.@$1 35; Imperial, common to finest, 37c.@85c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 37c.@95c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 49c.@$1 30; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 28c.@34c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 34c.@$1 10; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 42c.@87c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Trade in this line has been comparatively quiet since our last, with prices showing rather less firmness. Sales have been reported of only 110 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@22c.; 170 cases 1873 Wisconsin Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 7½c.@55c.; and 300 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 25 ₰ lb. Manufactured Tobacco has been in limited demand, with Black Work, common and medium, 18c.@21c.; good and fine, 22c.@30c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@33c.; good and fine, 35c.@60c. ₰ lb., in bond.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted nominally at 93¾c.@94c. Of Alcohol, 150 bbls were reported sold, part at equal to 91½c. ₰ proof gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been less urgent in their bidding for supplies, in view of the difficulties in the way of running factories in many sections, through the unfavorable state of the rivers and streams, from the unusual scarcity of water, as also because of the slow revival in the demand for Domestic Woolens. The offerings of stock have been somewhat more liberal, and prices have shown rather less firmness, though the principal holders have shown no disposition to make concessions. Domestic Fleece and Pulled have been in most favor with buyers at the ruling figures. California Fall has been rather weaker as to values; Texas product, without change of moment; Foreign quiet; Cape most sought after. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 191,000 lb.; Domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 45c.@60c., the latter rate for XXX; and Picklock at 65c.; 595 pks. and 13,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 33½c.@48c.; 33,000 lb. Combing at 50c.@70c.; 36,000 lb., and 50 bales Scoured at 50c.@70c.; 100 bales Oregon at 36c.@38c.; 125 bales Oregon Lambs at 24c.@28c.; 10,000 lb. California do. at 25c.@29c.; 4,000 lb. Texas do. at 30c.; 281,000 lb. Texas at 21c.@30c.; 30,000 lb. Georgia, 27 bales Black, and 210 bales Cape, on private terms; 32 bales, and 27,500 lb. California Spring at 28½c.@34c.; 75 bales, and 215,000 lb. California Fall at 17c.@26c. ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—A very slow movement has been noted in this line, as a rule. Cotton room on berth has been in fair request at about late figures, but the market for Grain, Provision, and general cargo room has been unusually dull, with quotations more or less nominal. The chartering business in the local market has been very tame. Petroleum and Grain tonnage, in some demand, but bids not satisfactory. Some inquiry noted for tonnage suited to the Naval Store trade, but at rather lower figures. For Lumber, Sugar, and general cargo lines of business little call was noted. From the outports there was a very limited inquiry reported, chiefly for tonnage suited to the Grain trade from Philadelphia and Baltimore; and the Cotton trade from Southern ports; but shipowners were unwilling to accept the slightly modified bids, and negotiations were making slow progress....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,150 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₰ lb.; 30 tons Maple at 30s.; and, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₰ lb.; 1,500 Staves on private terms; 35 tons Provisions, at 42s. 6d. ₰ ton, with Grain room quoted nominally at 10¼d.@10⅜d. ₰ lb....For London, by sail, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₰ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₰ bbl.; 200 bags Clover-seed, at 35s. ₰ ton....For Bristol, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour (to complete cargo) at 2s. 6d. ₰ bbl., with Grain room for next steamer quoted nominally at 11½d.@12d. asked....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 860 tons, with about 5,400 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 7s. 9d. with Grain tonnage quoted here (nominally) at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d., and at Baltimore at 8s.@8s. 3d. ₰ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 1,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₰ bushel; and by sail, (rumored) 5,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; quoted nominally at about 3s. 3d. ₰ 280 lb....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 bales Cotton, 400 pkgs. Provisions, 500 pkgs. Hides, 300 bbls. Apples, and 3,500 Staves, on private terms....For Oporto, an American brig, 466 tons, with equal to about 3,000 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, (in shipper's bags,) at 19c. ₰ bushel.....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 190 tons, at 42½c. for Sugar....For Elizabethport and New-York, an American schooner, 254 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 5, 1875.

On yesterday forenoon, at Harsimus Cove trade in Beeves was small and slow, the quality of the herds on sale not being good enough to suit the market. 764 head were on hand; of these several car loads remained unsold; prices obtained were 9c.@13c. ₰ lb., weights, 5 to 9 cwt. On this forenoon, at same yards, on light arrivals prices ranged from 9½c.@13¾c. ₰ lb., weights, 6¼ to 11 cwt. Again to-day, at One Hundredth Street Yards, the closing market was held; 270 Beeves were on hand which sold at 10c@11½c. ₰ lb., with top Steers held for 13c. ₰ lb. At Weehawken yards, 250 head of horned Cattle were on sale during yesterday and to-day. So few were sold, as to render it impossible to obtain quotations. Milch Cows $30@$75 ₰ head, calves included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 10c.@11c. ₰ lb. Grass Calves at $11@$14 ₰ head; trade small. Sheep have been very dull both on yesterday and to-day, at 5c.@7c. ₰ lb. Lambs at 7¾c. ₰ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale either yesterday or to-day; City Dressed opened fair at 8c⅝@9c. ₰ lb.; Western Dressed at 8c.@8⅛c. ₰ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 127 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ₰ lb. Coney & McPherson sold for Khan & Baker 70 mixed Kentucky Cattle, at 9½c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for W. Greaves, 33 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¾c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. A. Dadisman, 31 choice Ohio Steers at 13½c. ₰ lb., and $1 on ₰ head for the best in the herd, weight 8½ cwt. For D. Bourne, 10 coarse quality Ohio Steers, at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 3 choice quality Ohio Steers at 13¾c. ₰ lb., weight 11 cwt.; M. Goldschn idt sold for Khan & Baker 30 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Fitch & Freese sold for Graff & Co. 34 Illinois Steers from fair to good from 11¼c.@12c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale for M. Grause 16 Illinois Steers. J. N. Pidcock sold 394 Ohio Sheep, weight 92 lb. ₰ head at 6c. ₰ lb.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 114 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale, 48 choice quality Illinois Steers. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale, 34 Illinois Steers. Siegel & Myers sold for selves 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 73 Canada Ewes, weight 132 lb. ₰ head, at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 175 Ohio Sheep, weight 95½ lb. ₰ head, at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 15 Canada Lambs, weight 82 lb. ₰ head, at 7¾c. ₰ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—P. Lerch sold 175 Ohio Sheep, weight 91½ lb. ₰ head, at $6 18¾ ₰ cwt.; Judd & Buckingham sold 202 Ohio Sheep, weight 82½ lb. ₰ head, at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 557 Ohio Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₰ head, at 6¼c. ₰ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harismus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,118 head of Horned Cattle, 2,572 Sheep, 2,755 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards—270 head of Horned Cattle, 119 Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep market—2,486 Sheep and Lambs, 66 Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—2,428 Sheep, 1,400 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Weehawken Yards—250 head of Horned Cattle, 1,221 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,088 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,310 head, or 430 cars, against 624 cars for the same time last week, 429 cars same time last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 5 cars common remain unsold. Cows—Receipts during the week 11 cars, 9 Dairy, 2 new Milch and Springers; mostly disposed of here; Dairy Cows, $25@$35; new Milch and Springers, $35@$50; choice, $60 ₰ head. Not sufficient Calves sold for quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800, against 19,400 same time last week, 17,600 same time last year; majority of fresh arrivals through consignments; market slow, dealers holding at strong last week's prices; three cars disposed of, leaving eight cars unsold; if not disposed of to-day will be shipped East; sales, two cars Ohio Sheep, ranging from 84 to 86 lb. at $5 50@$6; one car Western Sheep, averaging 100 lb. at $6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,300, against 12,800 for the same time last week, 23,900 same time last year; fresh arrivals through consignments; market active, all offerings disposed of; yards bare of stock; five cars disposed of; Yorkers, $7 20@$7 25; Stillers averaging 270 lb., $7; no heavy Hogs in market.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts numbered 360 cars, against 402 cars last week. The attendance of buyers has been small, and the market very irregular, while some dealers have got an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb. others have sold at last week's prices. The average quality has been below that of last week. Some prime Cherokees sold up to $6 12½. The demand for Milch Cows is limited, and the market dull and lower; sales of common to fair at $40@$65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 70 cars, 11 less than last week; market very dull; sales of Sheep, common to fair, at 4¾c.@5c. ₰ lb. fair to good, 5c.@6c.; and extras, 6½c.@7¼c. Lambs—common to good, 5½c.@6½c.; good to extra, 6½c.@7½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Cattle firmer; steady. Receipts—1,000 head; common to extra Shipping Steers $4 50@$6 40; Stockers and Butchers', $3 50@$4 25. Shipments—1,900 live Hogs; steady for heavy grades; light do., 10c.@15c. higher; and active demand for all qualities. Receipts—6,000; light, $6 50@$6 90; heavy, $6 75@$7 50. Shipments, 5,000. Dressed Hogs active; 10c.@20c. higher. Receipts—1,400; light, $7 50@$7 60; heavy, $8@$8 12½. Sheep firm and unchanged; receipts small.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, 85⅝c. bid spot; 85⅝c.@85¾c., February; 86⅞c., March; 88c.@88⅛c., April; No. 3 do., 80½c.@81c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63¾c., spot; 64⅝c., bid March; 71⅛c., bid May; Rejected, 61¼c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 52c.@52⅛c., spot or February; 52⅜c., bid March; 56¼c., May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 17, spot; $1 18, March. Pork dull and drooping at $18 40, spot; $18 55, March; $18 82½@$18 85, April. Lard dull and declining, at 13⅝c., spot; $13 77½@$13 80, March; $14, April. Bulk-meats in fair demand and firm. Whisky, 92½c. bid; 93c. asked. On the call of the Board in the afternoon, Wheat sold at 87c.@87⅛c., March; 88¼c., April; other grains unchanged. Pork sold at $18 57½, March. Lard, $13 72½, March. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Flour firm; Low and Medium grades, ranging from $4@$6 75, still scarce and wanted. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c., cash; 71½c., May. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 56½c.@57c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork dull at $19. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, up country, 7c., last half of March; Clear Sides, 10¼c., March. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@11c., and 11c.@11¼c. Lard active and firm at $13 55@$13 60, cash; $13 60, February; large sales at Quincy and Canton yesterday at 13½c., cash. Live Hogs active and higher; the demand exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Packing, $5 50@$7 25. Cattle firm; all grades above common in strong demand; choice native Steers, $6@$6 25; good do., $5 50@$7 85; fair Colorado and Texans, $3 75; common through Texan Stockers, $2 80; fair native do., $3 80@$4. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 12. Corn dull at 66c.@67c. Oats steady at 60c.@63c. Rye dull and declining at $1 08. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Clover-seed firm at 11½c.@11¾c. Pork firm; $19 bid spot, and held higher; sales at $19 75, buyer April. Lard firm at $13 70@$13 75, spot; $14 12½, buyer April; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@97⅛c., spot; 10¼c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Hams, 9¾c. for 19 lb. average. Whisky firm at 93c. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 50@$6 75; medium to fair, $6 90@$7 15; good to choice, $7 25@$7 50; the bulk of the sales were at $7 15@$7 30. Receipts, 2,600 head.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Flour steady and firm; unchanged. Wheat dull; Amber Western, $1 17@$1 25; No. 1 Red do., $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 18; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 20; Amber do., $1 25@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn quiet; White Southern, 76c.@78c.; Yellow do., 78c.@79c.; Mixed Western, 79c. Oats quiet; Southern, 67c.@68c.; White Western, 67c.@68c.; Mixed do., 65c.@66c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong; advancing tendency; Pork $20; Bulk Meats firm; higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Jobbing lots, ¼c.@½c. higher; Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Butter quiet; Western Tub and Roll, 24c.@28c. Coffee nominal. Whisky weak at 95c. for round lots. Petroleum unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Wool in fair demand; Fine steady, Medium firmer, with an upward tendency and scarce. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@56c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, 49c.@51c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@67c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 65c.; Fine Unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium Unwashed, 40c.@42½c.; Tub-washed, 35c.@60c.; Colorado Washed, 30c.@32c.; Colorado Unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 47c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 45c.@47c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 20c.@25c.; California not quoted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours: Flour, 9,200 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Flour dull; sales 380 bbls, City Ground at $4 75@$5 25 for Spring; $6 25@$6 50 for White. Wheat neglected; asking $1 for No. 2 Chicago, and $1 05 for No. 2 Milwaukee, car lots. Corn dull; 8 cars sold at 75c.@76c. Oats sluggish; held, 58c.; no buyers. Rye held, 95c. for State, which was above the views of dealers. Barley inactive and prices entirely nominal. Dressed Hogs dull; $8 bid for Western to arrive. Pork dull at $19 50.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 81¾c.; No. 2, 87c.; March, 87⅞c.; April, 89c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 51½c. Corn firmer and higher; New, in store, 60¾c. Rye unchanged. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 24. Provisions nominally a shade easier. Mess Pork, $18 37½@$18 40, cash; Prime Mess, $16 25@$16 50; Extra Prime Pork, $13 25@$13 50. Dry-salted Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c., loose; Middles, 9½c.@10½c., boxed. Prime Lard—Steam, 13¾c.; Kettle, 14¼c. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10½; Extra do., $1 16½; Amber do., February, $1 07¾; April, $1 12½; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2, $1 07½@$1 08. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 67½c.; March, 69¼c.; April, 71½c.; May, 73½c.; Low Mixed, 67c. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 65. Dressed Hogs, $7 95@$8. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 63c.@65c. Rye unchanged. Pork dull at $20. Bacon in fair demand; advanced; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats very strong, advancing tendency; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c. and 10⅜c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet but firm; 2-lb Kentucky Hemp, 12c.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Feb. 5.—Flour steady; sales 800 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; extra White Michigan, $1 36. Corn dull at 88c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 45. Corn Meal, $37 for Bolted, and $36 for Unbolted ₰ ton. Mill-feed; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; and Middlings, $30 ₰ ton.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—Market bare. Oats higher at 71c.@72c. Lard in fair demand; advanced, at 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats excited; prices higher; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10½c.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye has been run up to 93c. on the street. Oats very dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady. Barley quiet and easier; last sales were 11 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 35. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Petroleum strong and active, with an advancing tendency; Standard White, in car lots, 11c.; Legal Test, 12c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5.—Printing-cloths strong at 5⅜c. for best Standard and Extra 64x64; some Extras held higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Cotton steady; unchanged; Middling, 15c. Net receipts, 10,138 bales; gross, 10,741 bales; exports to France, 8,031 bales; to the Channel, 3,495 bales; coastwise, 1,124 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 288,209 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 35,164 bales; gross, 40,064 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,590 bales; to France, 10,295 bales; to the Continent, 16,964 bales; to the Channel, 4,475 bales; coastwise, 6,380 bales; sales, 41,750 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c. Net receipts, 2,956 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,851 bales; coastwise, 664 bales; sales, 1,397 bales; stock, 99,487 bales; Weekly—Net receipts, 17,186 bales; gross, 17,211 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,240 bales; to France, 1,940 bales; to the Continent, 2,688 bales; coastwise, 4,333 bales; sales, 10,080 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton strong; good demand; Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,251 bales; exports to Great Britain, 840 bales; coastwise, 1,003 bales; sales, 1,845 bales; stock, 79,935 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,889 bales; gross, 11,032 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,086 bales; coastwise, 1,485 bales; sales, 11,139 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton strong; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,300 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,255 bales; coastwise, 1,022 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 58,797 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,899 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,422 bales; to France, 2,103 bales; to the Continent, 6,895 bales; coastwise, 4,341 bales; sales, 9,000 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c. Net receipts, 1,724 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,231 bales; coastwise, 819 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 6,758 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,107 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,231 bales; to the Continent, 6,416 bales; to the Channel, 4,960 bales; coastwise, 4,785 bales; sales, 12,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.—Erie Preferred, 44.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16 ₰ cent., which is 1-16 ₰ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £199,000.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, 7 15-16d. The sales of the week have been 77,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export, and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 773,000 bales, including 405,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 74,000 bales, including 37,000 American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. The stock afloat is 407,000 bales, including 263,000 American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 14,000 quarters, including 6,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 5d. ₰ cental for average California White; 9s. 6d.@10s, for club do.; and 8s. 7d.@9s. 3d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s.@36s. 6d. ₰ quarter. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ₰ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,700 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped March and April at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10½d. ₰ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Tallow, 43s. 9d.@44s. ₰ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10½d. ₰ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ₰ gallon.

Evening—Sperm Oil, £106@£107 ₰ ton.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

EARTH TO EARTH VERSUS ASHES TO ASHES.

The London *Sanitary Record* has the following: "Very shortly we shall, no doubt, see a temporary return to the practice of interring our dead without the medium of a coffin, for this subject is at the present moment undergoing investigation. It is not at all unlikely that this will be chosen by many as a settlement of the sanitary questions which have sprung into notice since cremation has been once more broached among us. The question is, will the abolition of coffins always improve matters? The interment of the body in a mere shroud is no new idea, and under many a lych-gate in our old churchyards have such uncoffined corpses been borne. Indeed it has not died out yet. In County Kildare there resides an ancient family, the deceased members of which are always carried to the graveyard at Tully in this manner. It is considered in the neighborhood to be an eccentric practice, but, nevertheless, the family observe this peculiarity, and have done so from time immemorial. There can be no doubt that in ancient times the practice was almost universal among those who buried their dead. It is hoped that by dispensing with the coffin the body will sooner return to the elements, about which there can be no question, provided that the earth in which it is interred be a suitable one. But that is not always the case, for under certain circumstances of humidity in the soil the muscular fibres of the body are, for instance, converted into adipocere, and this substance has been even sought for to use as cart-grease. Soils which keep out the atmospheric air are nearly always favorable to the generation of this substance. Here it need hardly be stated the earth is unsuitable for sepultural purposes. The ground chosen for a cemetery may not only be too damp and clayey, and impervious to air and moisture, but it may be of too open a character. Were we to bury in light gravelly soil of this class without coffins, it is not unlikely that the foul gases would levitate faster than they ought to do. From graves with plural interments the danger would be increased. We do not know exactly why coffins were originally resorted to, but it is just possible that our forefathers discovered that in certain soils the earlier and fouler stages of decomposition proceeded at too rapid a pace for the comfort of the living. The depurative power of the soil was not equal to the strain cast upon it. This is not an altogether theoretical statement, for an eminent foreigner has noticed that this is the case in graveyards which he had visited. A coffin may therefore be a desirable thing under some circumstances. It is a fit question to consider also whether it would be safe to bury the body of a man who perished (for instance) from small-pox without protecting it by a coffin. Mischief would be less likely to result after such a lapse of time as was found necessary to destroy the coffin. Here it is where the advantages of cremation appear, for with the body is burned up all disease germs whatsoever. The thing to consider is, how many persons die from contagious diseases the germs of which not even the earth can destroy? It is not so much a question of coffin or no coffin. When the Minchinhampton church-yard was disturbed, and the black earth carted to the gardens round about, the population was simply decimated; and the same would have occurred, one would imagine, even if the coffin earth had been absent."

CHOLERA IN MEXICO.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Jan. 31 has this paragraph: "It seems that the cholera is raging at Santa Teresa, Mexico. According to the Brownsville *Sentinel*, from eight to a dozen persons a day are dying from a disease resembling cholera morbus. Santa Teresa is only a short distance from Matamoros, and constant communication is kept up between the two places. The *Sentinel* says that if the disease should make its appearance in Matamoros, it would not be long before the people of Brownsville would have it among them."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Woolsey vs. Trainor; Hyatt vs. Marks; Scofield vs. Scofield; Gevy, vs. Slocum; granted.

In the matter of Smith; May vs. May; Ihlsing vs. Randall; memorandum for counsel.

White vs. Livingston; approved.

Metropolitan Gas-light Company vs. the Mayor, &c. The defendants may amend their answer so as to plead a tender of $150,000, or the terms stated in memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Curtin vs. Curtin; report of Referee confirmed, and judgment for a limited divorce granted in favor of plaintiff against the defendant.

In the matter of the application of Sutherland, &c.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

In the matter of Geery; see memorandum.

By Judge Larremore.

Sparks vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff. See decision.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Boettger vs. Boettger; proof not sufficient. (See previous memorandum.)

Twomly vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Co.; amendment disallowed; ten days' time to serve further amendments.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

178.—*Pleasant* vs. *Fant.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Maryland.—This action was commenced in the Superior Court of Baltimore (and removed to the Circuit Court) against Fant et al., as partners, then trading as E. F. Keen & Co., commission merchants, in Baltimore, to recover an alleged indebtedness growing out of consignments of cotton made in 1865. Fant was the only one of the defendants served with process, and the question whether he was or was not a member of the firm, is the single one in controversy. It was shown on the trial that both Fant and Keen and Co. denied any partnership on the part of Fant, to the plaintiff in error, and the court instructed the jury that there was nothing to show that he had any such interest in the purchase and sale of the cotton by Keen & Co. as would make him a partner as to third parties, and that they must therefore find for the defendant. It is here insisted that it clearly enough appeared that Fant furnished the capital for the business, and that he must have, therefore, had an interest, and having such, the question of partnership on his part, was a question of law in nowise affected by the denial of the parties, and that his partnership will be assumed from the fact of his interest.

J. N. Steele and S. T. Wallis for plaintiffs in error; R. T. Merrick for defendant.

No. 174.—*Hepburn* vs. *School Trustees of Carlisle, Penn.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Hepburn, a citizen of Pennsylvania, owned 460 shares of stock in the First National Bank of Carlisle, an institution incorporated under the Naotinal Banking laws of 1864. His stock was assessed by the Bank Assessor appointed under the act of Assembly of the State of 1870, at the value of $150 per share, their par value being only $100. This assessment was returned to the Commissioners of Cumberland County, and remains as part of the adjusted valuation of the taxable property of the State. The School Commissioners levied a tax of nine and a half mills on the dollar on all property in Carlisle, and Hepburn's stock was taxed $655 50. This tax he refused to pay, and the matter was submitted to the Court of Common Pleas, the question being whether the property could be rightfully assessed at greater than its par value. That court held that it could not, and the judgment was for the defendant. The Supreme Court, however, reversed the judgment, holding that the property could be assessed at its actual value. This point is here contested, and it is further urged that no municipal or school taxes could be levied on these shares at all, as by the laws of the State none such could be assessed upon moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens, except for State purposes. This provision exempts the property in question.

Joseph Casey for plaintiff in error; Carlisle and McPherson for defendants.

No. 177.—*United States* vs. *O'Grady's Executors.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claimants recovered a judgment below for $72,450, under the captured and abandoned property act, being the proceeds of the sale of cotton captured by the military authorities at Mobile. The Secretary of the Treasury deducted the amount of the two per cent. internal revenue tax imposed by the act of 1864, amounting to $4,181 40, and paid the remainder. This suit was brought to recover the amount thus withheld, and the judgment of the Court of Claims was against the tax, and in favor of the claimants. The Government urges that as, it has been decided that the United States hold this property as trustee for the owners, it is but a reasonable construction of the act to hold that the payment of an excise tax due upon the property, and made a lien thereon, by the statute, was a lawful expense attending the trust, which the Secretary was justified in deducting; and that the cotton having been sold the lien subsists against the proceeds.

C. H. Hill, for Government; P. Phillips and G. J. D. Fuller, for claimants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In the Court of Appeals to-day No. 25, Charlotte A. Fisk, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Henry C. Fisk, impleaded; No. 94, Hiram A. Crane, respondent, vs. Sidney C. Genin et al., appellants; argued by Samuel Hand, of the counsel for appellants, and by John E. Parsons, for respondent. Nos. 88 and 89, R. A. Parmenter et al., respondents, vs. John Roth et al., appellants; R. A. Parmenter vs. John Roth, appellant, alone; argued by S. Hand, of the counsel for the appellants, and by R. A. Parmenter, respondent, in person as one case; No. 12, Rebecca Penny, Administratrix, &c., et. al., respondents, vs. Mary Ann Simpson, Executrix, &c., appellant; argued by W. F. Cogswell, of the counsel for appellants, and by George F. Danforth for respondents. Proclamation was made, and the court adjourned to Monday, Feb. 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Speir and a Jury.

A FIRE INSURANCE CLAIM DEFEATED.

Tobias Simon vs. *The Park Fire Insurance Company.*—Plaintiff sued to recover $3,000 insurance on a stock of children's clothing destroyed by fire in Canal street, in this City. He was insured in two other companies for a similar amount each. The companies defended on the ground that the fire was caused by plaintiff or some other person on his behalf, and that there was a fraudulent overvaluation of the loss. In a former suit against one of the other companies a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant. On the present trial the plaintiff denied that he had anything to do with originating the fire, but claimed that it was caused by another tenant in the building, who had since run away. He also denied the overvaluation. The jury found in favor of the company.

PORT RISKS.

William Nelson, Jr., vs. *The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.*—Plaintiff had a vessel insured with defendant under what is known as a port risk. The vessel had left her dock, and was proceeding down the bay on her voyage, when she ran on a rock, injuring her keel, and was compelled to return for repairs and to readjust cargo. This damage was estimated at $1,000, for which sum plaintiff sued defendant. The question was raised by defendant whether the loss came under the port risk or under the general policy of marine insurance covering the safety of vessel and cargo on her voyage. The court held that the loss did not come under the port risk, and directed a verdict in favor of defendant.

Scudder & Carter, for plaintiff; Joseph H. Choate for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

A TELEGRAPH CONTRACT.

Andrew J. Baldwin vs. *The Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company.*—Plaintiff had a contract for building the telegraph lines of defendant, and a dispute arose as to the amount due plaintiff under that contract. The dispute was submitted to ex-Judge Leonard as arbitrator, who found in favor of plaintiff for $1,500 compensation, and about $900 paid for stenographers' fees in taking testimony submitted on the arbitration. The attorneys for plaintiff entered judgment for the amount of the award without notice to defendant's attorney. Yesterday a motion was argued on behalf of defendant to annul the entry of judgment, on the ground that the stipulation that the amount in dispute be adjudicated by the arbitrator did not authorize plaintiff's attorney to enter judgment as a matter of course on that adjudication, but that the defendant had the right to move the court to set aside such adjudication and award before any judgment could be entered thereon. Argument on the present motion was completed yesterday, and counsel announced that if granted a motion would follow to set aside the award of the arbitrator. Decision on the motion argued was reserved by the court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

CARELESS BLASTING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—A WIFE'S SEPARATE RIGHT OF ACTION.

James McCann vs. *Michael Smith and Bartholomew Roonan.*—Plaintiff sues to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of services of his wife, such loss alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of defendants in blasting. Plaintiff in February, 1871, lived in First avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, and defendants were blasting rock in the vicinity. On the same day that plaintiff's wife gave birth to a child a large rock, weighing perhaps 100 pounds, was propelled by the blast into the air, and fell through the roof of plaintiff's house, striking his wife on one of her limbs, and laming her for life. Besides denying carelessness in blasting, it was claimed on behalf of defendants that, the husband having brought suit for the loss of his wife's services, and for money expended by reason of the accident, no recovery could be had for the pain of body and mind which his wife had sustained. The court held that for the latter injuries the wife alone could sue, and on the husband's claim the jury allowed him $140. Ex-Judge Requier for plaintiff; Frederick Smythe for defendants.

A WOMAN'S HARD FATE.

The wife of a fisherman in Scarboro, Me., has supported herself and two little children by digging clams during the Winter. Her husband, in October last, dug about a load of clams and set out for Portland. He sold his load and ordered his groceries, when he was arrested on an execution for debt. He was told that he must go to jail, unless he would ship on board of a vessel bound for South America, and give an order for his wages. Rather than bear the stigma of being a prisoner he chose to leave his family to the tender mercies of the world.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

"It is understood on the best authority," says the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*, "that Gov. Ingersoll has positively refused to be a candidate again for Governor. This action on his part," it continues, "has not been unexpected by those who have best known his feelings, and while it disappoints very many personal friends whom Gov. Ingersoll has made in his own party, it relieves a very large faction of the necessity of going into the convention determined to nominate another man. It is asserted that an effort will be made to secure for Chief Justice Seymour the nomination for Governor, or at least that Western Connecticut will present his name. This section of the State will, however, unite on Col. Loomis, and the convention will probably select one or the other of these men. Judge Seymour, it will be remembered, once ran for Governor, and was buried by the largest Republican majority ever given in this State."

BUILDING IN ITALY.

HINTS FOR AMERICAN ARCHITECTS.

EXCELLENCES OF ITALIAN CONSTRUCTION—FIRE-PROOF ABODES—BUILDING WORK IN THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875.

Reference has frequently been made to the solidity of the Italian mode of construction, with suggestions as to the need of adopting means for adding to the security against fire in American cities. From the excellence of Italian wall-building an example might well be taken, for in thickness and strength of walls no country is, perhaps, in advance of this, as any one can see by an inspection of the buildings put up both in ancient and modern times. Without knowing by measurement the precise proportions, I think it may be safely said that where in American cities five or eight per cent. of the horizontal bulk of a building is taken up by the walls, in Italian cities fifteen or twenty per cent. is given to such vertical divisions; or, in other words, where in New-York the exterior or interior walls of division are from eight inches to two feet in thickness, in Florence and Rome and other Italian cities, in buildings of equal height, the walls of the lower stories will range in thickness from two to four feet. And this strength of walls constitutes the chief merit of Italian construction. The habit of using the brick vault in the lower stories may also be spoken of; a habit, however, by no means universal in either ancient or modern buildings. There is much more timber under Italian floors than many who make a superficial examination suppose. But it is so covered on the upper surface with masonry, that the security against fire is nearly perfect. The floors are almost always of brick, laid upon a bed of mortar, and the mass, or coating, resting upon the floor-boards has a thickness altogether of from six to eight inches. The weight of this is so great in a building of many rooms, that the supporting timbers must be large, and it follows necessarily that the supporting walls must also be strong. An advantage for the United States not enjoyed by Italy is the great abundance of iron. Hence, by, adopting the Italian system of fire-proof floors in American buildings these floors, either of brick or metal, laid on flat arches, supported by iron girders, would have the merit of being fire-proof with a saving of a foot or two in the space of the thickness of each floor. Indeed, in this particular the example of Paris is the one to be followed, and it is not necessary to come so far as Italy.

But after all that is said about the absolute need of using less combustible material in the construction of buildings in American cities, there is something to be added about the habit of placing in the middle of crowded centres of commerce vast masses of merchandise in a single deposit. If we are told that a great conflagration is almost unknown in an Italian or French city, it is because in the middle of the great trading towns no such thing is known as a stock of half a million in value, of sugar, or cotton, or oil, or spirit, stowed away under the cover of a single warehouse roof. What American cities, with their vast commerce, need is the dock-system, or stowage upon the water front. This system the Italians, with their growing foreign trade, are also crying out for. The destructive and wasteful American habit of allowing wealth to be burned up for lack of securities which can be easily obtained, is a scandal and a crime. Foreigners see it with amazement, and with all our sharpness and thrift, we lose credit for wisdom and prudence. Few other countries would be able to bear such a material and moral strain.

Returning to the subject of the thoroughness of Italian construction, one watches with admiration the work now going on here in Rome. The opportunity is not let slip in the daily walk in the new-quarters, to follow the progress of buildings from the foundations of some just coming out of the ground to the roof-crowning of great masses of six or seven stories, with not less than 400 or 500 rooms. It is a study and an amusement. Is the Italian and French plan of "flats," or large and small apartments, on a single floor—the horizontal instead of the perpendicular system—never to be tried on a large scale in American cities? There are some advantages belonging to the so-called "European plan," such as economy of space—as the whole plot of ground may be covered—and a reduction of the friction of movement by having all on a single floor. Opportunity is also presented for grand architectural effects, as in a single pile of palatial proportions greater harmony of design may be obtained.

The cost of construction here in Rome is not great or above the standard of other cities of Italy. There is a tariff of prices for many kinds of work, and this may be adhered to in case of dispute unless a contract of special terms is made. For example, the cost of wall construction of broken tufa, laid in mortar, is twelve francs per cubic meter, or about thirty-five cubic feet. Tufa is abundant all about Rome, and hundreds of cart-loads are daily coming into the city. It has been much used in Rome in all periods of its history. The color is a dark brown, like some of the varieties of American sand-stone, and fractures more easily. It is rarely chiseled for purposes of architectural decoration. Bricks are made in vast quantities in the neighborhood of the city, as an inexhaustible supply of good clay is found. The enormous walls of the ancient baths and other great buildings of the imperial period were entirely constructed of brick. Their vast fragments are still standing, to teach us lessons of thoroughness and to avoid show. The prices of bricks range from twenty-five to fifty francs the thousand. There is a noble brick made here called the zoccoli, the size of which is six and a half by thirteen inches, and of proportionate thickness. The price is about $10 per thousand. What will stone-masons and bricklayers in American cities say when they are told that their fellow-craftsmen here are paid from fifty to sixty cents per day for their labor of ten hours? Improved mechanical means greatly facilitate operations in America; but the lower price for hand-labor here makes the same amount of construction cost one-third, or, in some cases, nearly one-half less here than there. The mortar used in Rome is most excellent, as pozzolana is abundant, and the element of iron, which enters largely into its composition, gives it great adhesive power. In the ancient walls, of which vast fragments are everywhere seen, the cement is as well preserved as the stone or other material of which the walls are composed. When a great mass of wall goes down it falls in unbroken bulk, so well bound together are the parts with this tenacious cement.

The time has arrived when this question of security of construction has become for the United States one of national interest. Great cities grow up in America more rapidly than in any other country. It is important that so many millions, put into buildings and merchandise, should, by the use of preventive measures, be saved to the accumulated wealth of the country. As concerns this, old Europe which, during the centuries has received so many hard thumps, sets us a good example for imitation.

THE ANNUAL WOLF STORY.

The Detroit *Post* has joined the ranks of the scoffers. Hear it: "The Lapeer *Democrat* tells with distressing particularity how an old man, living at Rich township, while returning on horseback from a dance the other night, was pursued by a pack of wolves, how his horse turned on them, and by stamping and kicking killed several of them, and how the rest chased him to his own door, which he entered with difficulty, leaving the exhausted horse to be rended in pieces and devoured. We never could quite believe that wolf story, and it really seems to be growing more incredible every year."

THE THREE BROILED CHICKENS.

The Wakefield (Mass.) *Citizen* says that but a few miles from that town is a farm now occupied by the eighth generation from its settlement. The farm, owned and occupied by the Winn family, it says, was originally bought of the Indians for a trifling sum, and comprised several hundred acres in the borders of Woburn and Burlington. Its first occupant, Edward Winn, emigrated from Wales, with Joanna, his wife, and probably his son Joseph, and settled in the place about 1640. Their first offspring, born there, was named Increase Winn, and he was the first child of European parentage, born in Woburn. The old house in which they lived gave place to a new mansion in 1734, which is now standing in excellent order, though more than 140 years old. Many years ago it served as a country inn for the accommodation of the traveling public, and in Revolutionary days it gave a convenient place of storage for many inhabitants of Charlestown, who fled thither to hide their valuables when the British troops were burning and sacking their houses. The family coat of arms consisted of a striped or barred shield, upon which were displayed three spread eagles; and a sign with this device hung before the door in old English style. But either from the fault of the painter, or from the resemblance of the device to a well filled gridiron, the tavern was nicknamed the "Three Broiled Chickens," throughout all the surrounding country. The old house was struck by lightning about twenty-five years since, the family cat struck dead while lying at her master's feet, and the kitchen stove partly melted, but the old mansion and its occupants escaped without further damage. In the spacious kitchen stands the old family clock, where for nearly a century it has marked the passing hours.

A MASQUERADE IN A RINK.

HOW THEY AMUSE THEMSELVES ON SKATES IN MONTREAL—SEVEN HUNDRED SKATERS AND THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED SPECTATORS.

From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 28.

The fancy dress entertainment, given under the auspices of the Victoria Skating Club, took place last night at the Victoria Rink. Three thousand five hundred people were admitted last night, this not inclusive of some seven hundred or eight hundred skaters. To many strangers witnessing the scene for the first time came, no doubt, the reflection that if we are for a long time "buried under the beautiful snow" we know how to turn our Winter into advantage, and rival Paris, Rome, and Antwerp in producing a pageant during that merry-making time which precedes Lent. The decorations, consisting mainly of flags interspersed with Chinese lamps, were tastefully disposed; English, French, German, American, Austrian, Russian, Turkish, Italian, and Spanish standards all blended together in harmonious unison—the Union Jack and our Dominion flag, of course, predominating. Facing the entrance a dais had been erected for the convenience of his Excellency the Governor General and suite; and we may here say that many were the sincere expressions of regret we heard of the absence of Lady Dufferin. With viceregal punctuality, his Excellency, the Governor General, arrived at 8 o'clock sharp, and took his seat. On the last stroke of the clock, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," when, from out of the doors of the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms there emerged two long and continuous lines of skaters, who shot gently on to the ice until they arrived in the centre, when they crossed to mingle immediately afterward, going round to the strains of the National Brass Band and the Montreal Garrison Artillery Band, who, under their respective leaders, Messrs. F. Boucher and F. Smith, greatly contributed toward the evening's amusement. Away flew the adepts in the "outward and inward edge," describing all imaginable kinds of gyrations, tracing "eights" and the intricate windings of the "double grapevine and lockstitch" with an easy and graceful dexterity which excited universal admiration, as well as did the oft-repeated execution of that evolution known to skaters as the "scissors movement." Ladies glided about on their silver sandals like graceful swans; gentlemen hurried by in wild chase, or exhibited some funny antics. Many flitted by like swallows over a sheet of water, or as softly as the meadow stream rippling and meandering through the fields, to the musical ring of their skates, which sounded like elf-bells in a fairy-land dream, the bands playing appropriate airs all the time.

At an early stage of the evening the band struck up the well-known old air of the Lancers, to which we have all danced, and which has never been superseded by any subsequent compositions, retaining still as it does its sway as the original "Lancers;" to this inviting and inspiring melody the more advanced skaters danced with an easy grace which is not to be surpassed in the ball-room. We regret our inability to give the names of these dancers, especially those of the ladies, but this arises from the fact of scarcely one-half of the skaters having entered their names and characters in the costume-books. It was a pleasure to watch the poetry of their motions as they went through the several sets, but the palm was certainly to be awarded to the ladies. With them skating has become an art. Early in the evening his Excellency the Governor General, wrapped up in a pink domino, left the dais and took a few turns round the rink, selecting in turn several ladies as companions of his promenade. We must congratulate his Excellency on the progress he has made since we first saw him on skates; certainly he cannot but improve when instructed by such charmingly proficient and skillful monitresses. After the Lancers, waltzes and polkas followed in rapid succession. To those who could only see the graceful motions of the heads, shoulders, and waists of the dancers it seemed incredible that they should be thus moving on skates, so easy, subtle, and at times rapid were their evolutions. While the dancing was going on, others were going by, balancing themselves lazily in the somnolency of a reverie and seemingly enjoying the luxuries of the *dolce far niente*; some alone, others in groups of two and threes or more, each one choosing his favorite pace and style.

A word now about the costumes, characters, and scenes. *Place aux dames.* For once more must we award the palm, not only for graceful skating but also for the best costume, to Miss Wheeler, by whom a *Pouvree*, or powdered Marchioness of the seventeenth century, was most tastily and artistically represented. We are merely interpreting the popular voice when we say this, and after mentioning the names of Miss Molson and Miss Campbell as equally graceful skaters, will proceed to examine a few more of the principal characters. As a skater among the gentlemen we must select our old friend the Clown and Mr. Potter amid numberless sailors as bold and daring skaters, the latter gentleman being most fortunate in securing among the ladies some excellent partners in his gyratic performances. Another lady would have attracted greater attention had most of those present been able to judge of the perfect accuracy with which she impersonated a Boulogne-sur-mer *poissarde.*

On it goes, this strange motley throng; here are two South Sea Islanders running away with two Queens of Hearts, all being pursued by Capt. Mulligan and his guards; Mephistopheles is hunting for Faust to pour words of poison into his ears; in his turn he is chased by three Gnomes: "Baby in her night dress" is aided in her tottering steps (we are speaking figuratively) by Yankee Doodle, who is one of the best skaters we see, and who teaches baby to "go ahead;" the poor Editor is pursued by a host of people who want to teach him how to "run his paper;" (oh, if he only gave them a night of it!) bears, wolves, and a lobster go about as a "happy family;" the poor "Swamp Angel" flies as if hunted by a number of the Kuklux Klan; "The Night" goes by in her thrilling and sable garments bespangled with stars; a rosy-faced Welsh girl peeps saucily from underneath her broad-brimmed, high-peaked, sugar-loaf hat; and dashes by ere one has had time to take a glance at her; "Shoo-fly" is not of that kind to which one can say "don't bodder me" as she flits by. Charlotte Corday, as she has been termed, passes us in company with a courtier. Sir Garnet Wolseley is on seemingly good terms with his quondam foes, the Ashantees. A member of the Pope's body-guard, gorgeously arrayed, and with halberd in hand, stalks about majestically. The Zouave is making love to Dolly Varden, then to a pretty Snowflake, and to many others. He is a gay Lothario. Dear little Red Riding Hoods skate in and out among their elder playmates, and not one of the little things tumbles.

IMPRESSIONS OF MR. FORSTER'S AMERICAN VISIT.

On Jan. 18, a soirée in connection with the Bradford Chamber of Commerce was held in the Exchange. Mr. Stead, the President, was in the chair; and among others present were the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., Lord F. Cavendish, M. P., Mr. Ripley, M. P., and Mr. Whitwell, M. P. The report of the Council in regard to the action taken by the Chamber during the past year personally and in connection with the Associated Chambers of Commerce was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Forster, M. P., in moving the adoption of the report, observed that as it was a meeting of business he merely proposed to make a few remarks upon topics which were suggested by the report. He would devote his attention to those interests upon which it was desirable that Chambers of Commerce should form public opinion and advise the Government. To one of these subjects he had paid some attention in consequence of his recent visit to America, namely, the Exhibition which was to take place in Philadelphia next year. When he was in Philadelphia several of the most influential persons there mentioned the subject to him. He told them he had no authority to speak for the people of England, nor even for his own town, but he added that he did not imagine that Englishmen were keen or earnest for exhibitions of this kind; on the contrary, they had had almost enough of them. At the same time he assured them that if they took any interest in any exhibition anywhere, it would be in the one that was to be held in America. Personally his own opinion was that in this country we had been exhibited enough, and had had exhibitions enough, generally speaking; but he should be sorry to see Great Britain refrain from taking a hearty and earnest part in the great assembly of the industry of the world which was to take place in America next year. There were several reasons why we should do so, even if we were rather tired of exhibitions. America was our most important customer, and we wished the commerce to be still greater. Then, again, the Americans were very friendly toward us. Speaking from his own experience, he could assure any gentleman who desired to visit America that he would experience a hospitality and a pleasure in his personal reception which would compensate him for any trouble he might take. There were two or three special reasons why he wished to see this country represented at Philadelphia next year. One of them was suggested in the report and had reference to the proposal to render the patent laws uniform. The Americans were known to be a most inventive people, and it was exceedingly desirable that we should come to some agreement with them on such a question as the patent laws. It was stated in the report, and to a great extent he agreed with it, that what England and America agreed to upon this matter would be adopted by other countries. Without disparaging our Continental friends, it was impossible to deny that the great majority of inventions came from this country or from the other side of the Atlantic, and he could not help thinking that the industrial gathering next year might afford an opportunity for a discussion of the question which might result in both Governments being convinced that an advantage would be derived from co-operation and unity. He advised any person who went from Bradford to the United States to see the Patent Museum at Washington, as it was one of the finest buildings in the world. There was another reason why they should be well represented in America. Their friends out there were not so convinced as to the value of free trade as they ought to be. That free trade was good for us would not convince them, and the only way to satisfy them that free trade was a good thing was to show our goods and let them know the price at which we could sell them. That would have more effect upon the American mind than any amount of argument, and it was one advantage that the Exhibition should be held at Philadelphia that that city was the centre of a protectional district and interest. The reference to free trade in the report reminded him of the treaty between Canada and the United States. He did not know the position exactly in which that treaty stood at the present moment, as they had all seen it stated in the papers that it had come to an end. He imagined that what had happened was that the committee of the Senate had reported against it. He should be glad that any arrangement which was wished for by Canada for the increase of trade should be carried into effect, but he did not think that either we or Canada need greatly lament this result. The high duties which had been levied on Canadian produce had done Canadians very little harm. They had done less harm in Canada than in the States. He did not think Canada would suffer by the treaty coming to an end, and he strongly suspected that what they all wished to see—the spread of free trade between the two countries, and between the two countries and England—was the more likely in the case of the withdrawal of the treaty. He thought they had a right to urge on the Government never to give assent to any differential duties levied by Canada in favor of the States as against English produce. And he fully expected the answer which had been given by Lord Derby to the deputation which waited upon him some time ago. In Canada he found a strong feeling that nothing of the kind could happen, and that such a thing could hardly be possible. This led him to say that he had noticed with great pleasure that the feeling in Canada with regard to the connection with England was that that connection should continue.

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: The crown jewels of France have returned to us. At the turn of the war they were secretly dispatched to England, and only last week was it judged safe to recall them. In number, according to the inventory made for Louis XVIII., they were already 64,812, weighing 18,751 carats, of £837,000 value. Since that time precious stones have risen enormously in price, and the late Emperor added to his treasures. The crown of France, in which is set the "Regent" diamond and 5,360 other jewels, was valued at £310,000 half a century ago. The other famous diamond, the "Sancy," is set in the First Emperor's sword, a nicknack priced at near £11,000. A *plaque* in brilliants of the Order of the Holy Ghost is calculated at £16,000. The crown jewels of France were stolen on Aug. 16, 1792, by a band of forty thieves, who climbed the lamp-posts, and broke through a window of the gem-house. A poor wretch was guillotined for this offense, whereof he was perfectly innocent; but one guiltless head more or less made small difference in 1792. The jewels were all found in the attic of a house situated in the Champs Elysées, but how they got there, and how the Police heard of them, is a mystery to this day. Apropos of lamp-posts, which the thieves found so useful on this occasion, you may remember that I told you some weeks since of a new regulation here upon that subject. On the 1st of January, according to notice, all the gas-jets were turned off in what are called private streets and passages. Nobody seems to have believed that the order would be carried out, and nobody, therefore, was prepared. Next day all owners of property concerned received summary instructions to light up. A great indignation followed. People wanted to know why their street was not "classed," a mystery of officialism which no one seems equal to solving. Some refused flatly, and others applied to have the former system carried on at their expense, if it must be so. As for concert among themselves, there was and is none, so that in these retired quarters you see every form of illumination. Not a few content themselves with suspending a moderator lamp above their door. In one important passage the householders talk of fixing an iron gate at either end. They say, with reason, that if the municipal authorities will not admit the street to be public they themselves mean to treat it as private and block it up. I believe the whole economy to be effected by this vexatious regulation is about £16,000 a year.

A LUNATIC IN A PULPIT.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal Jan. 20: On Sunday morning the service at the Irvingite Cathedral, at Albury, near Guildford—a building which was erected at a cost of £60,000 by the late Mr. Henry Drummond—was interrupted in a somewhat alarming manner. The service had proceeded to the reading of the prayers, when Capt. Symes, a member of the congregation, was observed to leave his seat. He at once ascended the stairs and entered the pulpit. Closing the door, he stretched forth his hands and addressed the congregation. He said he was commissioned by God to deliver a message, which would not be heard with favor. At this juncture several of the church officials rushed up the pulpit stairs, and begged the gallant Captain to desist. The request was met by the Captain drawing a sword from a sheath, which was concealed under his coat, and, waving it above his head, he said that if any person interfered with him in the delivery of his message, he would run him through to the heart. A precipitate retreat was made by the officials, and in the meantime Capt. Symes proceeded to address the congregation, warning them that it was his duty to tell them that perdition was their fate if they continued in their present faith. Mr. Armstrong, a barrister at law, and an intimate friend of Capt. Symes, left his seat, and, running up the pulpit stairs, begged him to come down. The Captain raised his sword, and, striking Mr. Armstrong across the hand, nearly cut off one of his fingers. The alarm caused by this extraordinary conduct was very great. The ladies of the congregation screamed, and many of them fainted. The male portion of the congregation left their seats, and, assembling in knots in the aisles of the church, called to Capt. Symes to come down. One gentleman, undeterred by the injury inflicted on Mr. Armstrong, ascended the pulpit stairs to expostulate with the Captain. The only reply he received was the presentation at his head of a loaded revolver. Hearing the "click" of the weapon he slid down the stairs on his back and hid behind the staircase. During this scene the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who are regular attendants of the church, left their seats. The Duchess fainted, and was carried from the church by her attendants. Capt. Symes had now full possession of the pulpit, and striking the sword on the Bible, he proceeded in a loud tone to deliver what he termed his message, amidst the screaming of the females and vociferous calls to "come down" of the males. The officials of the church had by this time armed themselves with long poles, and with these they went into the pulpit, and after a tremendous suffle, succeeded in knocking the sword and revolver out of the hands of the Captain. They then laid hold of him and dragged him down the pulpit stairs. As the Captain violently resisted, a rope was procured, and with it he was bound hand and foot, and tied to one of the pillars of the building. He was subsequently given in charge to the Police, and on the following day was brought before a magistrate. On the certificates of two surgeons he was removed to a lunatic asylum.

PROF. TYNDALL'S FIREMAN'S RESPIRATOR.

The Manchester *Examiner*, of Jan. 21, has the following: A fireman's respirator is one of our latest scientific inventions, or rather adaptations. The means for enabling persons to breathe in dense smoke or poisonous vapor have often engaged attention, and while not a few contrivances have been tried, most of them have failed in what may be called practical operations. Prof. Tyndall now comes forward with his fireman's hood, and as he has already secured the co-operation of Capt. Shaw, the chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, he may at least count on his invention being thoroughly tested. The hood is supplied with a respirator, consisting of a valve chamber and filter tube about four inches long, screwed on outside, with access to it from the inside by a wooden mouthpiece. The respiratory agency consists of cotton wool saturated with glycerine, and lime and charcoal. The glycerine acts on the smoke particles, and the charcoal on the hydrocarbon developed in vapors, and Prof. Tyndall declared that after putting them together he found that he could go into an atmosphere of the most atrocious character, and could "live for half an hour in a place where he could not unprotected have existed for a single minute." The Professor hinted that the invention or adaptation might admit of "practical" development, and this is really the point of most importance. Firemen must not only be enabled to breathe with the hood on, but they must be able to move about with comparative freedom, and without any fear of the apparatus getting out of working order. A perfect contrivance of this kind would, it is obvious, be of immense use in the saving of life and property when endangered by fire, not only on land but on sea. Hitherto, unfortunately, they have proved inventions, and nothing more.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 5, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Alexander F. Kircheis, Esq., Referee, Joseph McGuire disposed of the following property: One four-story and basement brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 313 East Twenty-ninth street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $13,900 to Elizabeth Cushing. One lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue, sold to James Williams for $4,000. Two lots, same size, adjoining, sold to same buyer for $3,820 each, and one lot, 25.8 by 98, on Avenue A, south-east corner of Eighty-second street, sold to Robert Julinen, plaintiff, for $5,100.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Hamilton Odell, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 445 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $29,000, to William B. Astor, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Miller also sold, under a similar court decree, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, one lot, 33 by 76, with two three-story brown-stone-front houses thereon, located on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 67 feet west of Second avenue, for $13,566, to Isidor Falk, plaintiff. The legal sale, by the same auctioneer, of the leasehold property Nos. 354 and 356 East Tenth street, did not take place, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The only auctions noticed for to-day are the following:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 32.4 by 69.5 by 32 by 63, on Hopper's lane, south side, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Stuphin, Esq., Referee, of eighty-five lots, together forming a tract of land in size 1,223.10 by 312.5 by 982.7 by 200, located in the village of Astoria, Long Island, situate respectively on Broadway, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and known as lots Nos. 328 to 412, inclusive, of the property belonging to the Co-operative Building Association of United Cabinet-makers.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 313 East 29th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100	$13,900
1 lot, East 74th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 25 x102.2	4,000
2 lots, East 74th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size, $3,820 each	7,640
1 lot, Avenue A, s. e. corner of 82d st., 25.8x98.	5,100
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 32d st., n. s. 445 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 25x98.9	29,000
2 three-story brick-front houses and 1 lot. East 74th st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 33x76, sold in one parcel	13,566

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Water st., (No. 284,) n. s., 18.1x62.11; Dover st., (No. 9,) e. s., 22x46.5; George Jones to The New-York Bridge Company	$20,000
40th st., (No. 237 West,) n. s., 25x98.9; Esther Lichtenstein to Flora, wife of Leopold Levy	nom.
Same property, William E. Sturges to Esther Lichtenstein, widow	18,500
50th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x29.10; 50th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 75x21; also, interior lots on centre line between 49th and 50th sts., 100x75x76.9x100x67.7; M. Karl to J. Wagner	30,000
76th st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Margaret, wife of Ignas Riss, to Joseph A. Schwab	20,000
114th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; S. C. Lusk ot W. J. Repper	exch'ge.
137th st., s. s., 281.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 25x100; C. H. Rockwell to M. H. Robertson	6,000
2d av., n. e. corner of 3d st., 48.1x100; 24th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 3d av., 26x98.9; Rivington st., n. s., lots 98, 99 M. Minthorne's map, 25x100; Aaron Brown, Catharine, wife of John Valentine, and Jane, wife of W. A. Valentine; W. E. Smith, G. T. Godley to John G. and Charles Guntzer, William Pfluger, Solomon Mehrbach, and James Southwick	nom.
6th av., No. 820, e. s., 110 ft. s. of 47th st., 20x90; William Sperb to Stephen Hayes	18,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Rivington st., Nos. 172, 174, 176, 178, n. w. corner of Attorney st.; 1 year $5,000; 1 year, $5,500; 1 year, $6,000, and 3 years at	$6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

"REAL ESTATE BUREAU,"
No. 22 Union square, New-York City.
BUTTON & CO., Proprietors.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY. READ THE FOLLOWING:

Millions of dollars now lie idle awaiting investment. Capitalists have become disgusted with the chicanery connected with stock speculations and desire something more tangible.

As "hard times" have passed, business in all branches of trade is reviving, confidence is being restored, money is easy and waiting investment. Now is the time, after this long-continued depression in trade, to bring property in the country to the notice of the City capitalist.

Our "Real Estate Bureau" has been established for the purpose of giving INFORMATION. It is an "office" in contradistinction to an "agency"—where parties desiring investments can receive reliable information. We have the best fitted rooms (in connection with the Newspaper Reading Rooms) for the purpose in the City of New-York.

Here *The Times* and other journals throughout the United States may be found on file.

We charge NO COMMISSION, but act for the owner of the property or for his broker on the following terms, to wit:

Placing description of property on our books, and giving all necessary personal information, $5. Houses to let, $1. Property may remain on books till sold, without extra charge.

As publicity is all-important to insure success in every commercial transaction, we advise all persons who may enter property upon our books to advertise the same in one or more of the New-York daily papers. This we will do if desired. Our terms are as follows:

Twenty-seven words or under, (including our name and address.)

HERALD, each insertion $1 50
TIMES, each insertion 1 30
TRIBUNE, each insertion 1 20

We desire no property entered upon our books except such as can bear investigation. If found otherwise, we will erase it from our register. We shall soon issue a journal (in connection with our *Newspaper Register*) to be called *The Real Estate Register*. This publication will be sent to every first-class business firm in New-York City.

Property entered upon our books will, until further notice, be described in our *Real Estate Register* free of charge. Address BUTTON & CO., "Real Estate Bureau," No. 22 Union square, New-York City.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate of the late William H. Raynor.

One four-story b. s. house and lot, 25x100, No. 784 5th av., opposite Central Park, between 62d and 63d sts.
Stable on s. s. 63d st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Two lots on s. s. 64th st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Two lots on s. s. 57th st., 150 ft. e. of 7th av.
Five lots on n. s. 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
One lot on 8th av., between 76th and 77th sts.
Two lots on w. s. 9th av., between 82d and 83d sts.; also, adjoining do., five lots on n. s. 82d st. and two lots on s. s. 83d st.
Three lots on 128th st., between 7th and 8th avs.
Five lots on e. s. 7th av., between 133d and 134th sts.; also, adjoining, four lots on s. s. 134th st.
One lot on n. e. corner 3d av. and 108th st.
One lot on 84th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
That valuable block of ground near Central Park, bounded by 6th av., St. Nicholas av., 111th and 112th sts., known as Point View.

ALSO,

Three lots on south-east corner Boulevard and 152d st.
Several desirable pieces on River Side Drive and Grand Boulevard.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS are invited to call and receive necessary information in regard to terms, &c., and for further particulars apply at the Office of Estate of William H. Raynor, **No. 1,300 Broadway (Room No. 6.)**

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The surviving Executors of the will of E. HOLBROOK, deceased, offer at private sale the following unincumbered property, to close the estate, viz.: No. 120 Nassau st., No. 71 William st., No. 63 Fulton st., No. 111 Fulton st., extending through to and including No. 50 Ann st.; No. 49 Ann st., No. 51 Ann st., No. 271 Pearl st.; seven lots together forming an L of land, situated on the 4th av. north-easterly corner of 18th st., being 56 feet in front on 4th av., 200 feet deep on 18th st., and running through to 19th st. in two lots, together 50 feet in width, together with two houses built upon the same, viz., one detached double house on 4th av. lots, and one house on 19th st., 25 feet front. The whole of this valuable property will be disposed of upon favorable terms. The buildings are in good repair, and are well rented to reliable tenants. Information may be obtained by parties desiring to purchase upon application in person to Whitney & Betts, No. 20 Nassau st. C. Wyllys Betts, Esq., Agent and Attorney for the estate. FRED J. BETTS, E. C. BENEDICT, } Executors.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

THAT MAGNIFICENTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND FINISHED, NEW FULL-SIZED DWELLING, with superb dining-room, extension, mirrors, &c., No. 41 West 56th st., twenty doors from 5th av., and near the entrance into Central Park, for sale at an extreme bargain to an immediate purchaser. Seen without permit. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order; one on 48th st., beautifully furnished; one on 49th st., handsomely finished in hard woods, and one on 50th st., furnised or unfurnished; Columbia College leaseholds; prices low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS, &c., FOR SALE or exchange; also dwellings, furnished and unfurnished; offices, stores, and country places to let; our REAL ESTATE REGISTER for February is out, and contains full list and particulars; copies gratis. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, 28x65x100, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, frescoed throughout, and in complete order; excellent location for first-class boarding-house or gentlemen's club; billiard-room and bowling-alley in the house. Apply to HOLDEN & THROOP, No. 639 6th av.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., A FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house, in good order; cheap. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East 23d st.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING, equal to any work in style and finish; stands any vibration; work finished at four days' notice. See samples. HUBERT & SON, No. 61 Liberty st.

$18,000 ($7,000 CASH) WILL BUY a four-story Philadelphia brick house, 21x55x100, on 24th st., near 4th av. Other houses. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES FROM NEW-YORK.—A house containing six rooms, with out-buildings, and two acres of orchard; also, fourteen acres of grass land, quarter of a mile from former; for sale separately or together. Address Mrs. JULIA F. COOPER, Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR one or more years, a spacious mansion situated in Flushing, Long Island, with all modern improvements and thirteen acres of ground, six laid out in lawn; hot-houses, grapery, stabling, and every requisite of a first-class suburban residence. Address H., Box No. 872 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on Murray Hill; house, 25x60 feet, in perfect order; possession on or about 15th April if desired. For terms, &c., apply to owner, JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 161 East 46th st., $2,000; 16.8x60; lot, 100. Apply to JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE, STAMFORD.—Attractive country houses to rent, turnished and unfurnished, all prices; many others for sale. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW STORES ON READE ST. TO LET.—Two stores south side Reade, near Greenwich st., just completed and ready for immediate occupancy for wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce business. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—To let or to lease, the long established flour and feed store No. 389 3d av. Apply on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FACTORY TO RENT; A SMALL factory, with about ten-horse water-power; also, a good, comfortable dwelling-house, near by, within one hour's ride of New-York City. Address by letter JOHN KENT, corner Franklin and Centre sts., New-York. No notice will be given to answers that do not give full particulars.

PRINTING.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR PRESS-WORK For Sale Cheap.—The subscriber offers for sale at low prices a first-class printing-office for press-work, consisting of two Potter presses, one Cottrell & Babcock, one Hoe Hand Stop, one Eighth-medium Globe press, two presses for pressing book-work, one Sheridan's Cutter, forty-two inches; also, various materials belonging to a printing-office; all about as good as new. Apply to Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM M. ACKERMAN, of Belleville, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors; and that such creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. ELIAS A. WILKINSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, by a house, members of the New-York Stock Exchange, doing a large business, to increase the same; best of references given. Address B., Post Office Box No. 180.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Poultry, game, fruit and vegetable stand, No. 29 Tompkins Market; will bear investigation. W. L. PEATT.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED AWAY—ON MONDAY EVENING, A silver-gray Skye terrier. Any person returning the same to No. 14 West 23d st. will be suitably rewarded.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
of said deceased.
d12-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6m8*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. DERBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by James C. Derby, of Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja30-1aw3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS W. TAYLOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elias W. Taylor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1875.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
f6-1aw3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GIBSON, PEDRO C. CASANOVA, HENRY N. TITUS, and CHARLES L. FINKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the twentieth day of January, 1875: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William A. Gibson, Pedro C. Casanova, Henry H. Titus, and Charles L. Finke, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
ja23-1aw3w8* MANUEL Y. CASANOVA, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. BERRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James F. Berry, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875. TITUS B. ELDRIDGE, No. 157 Broadway.
fe6-1aw3w8

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James C. Derby, of the city of Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of January, 1875. CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee.
ja30-1aw3w8* No. 33 Spruce st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREW STUART & CO., BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed Principal and Interest,
(By special indorsement,) by the
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE.
For further particulars apply to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

GWYNNE & DAY,
(ESTABLISHED 1854,)
BANKERS,
NO. 16 WALL ST.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DEALERS IN
NEW YORK STATE STOCKS, MISSOURI STATE SIXES,
and other desirable investment securities.

TO INVESTORS.
6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable 1896,
AT 108 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
GEO. K. SISTARE, 24 Nassau St.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875. }

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until Monday, Feb. 8, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for all or any part of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000,) of the first mortgage convertible 7 per cent. Bonds of this company, in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof.

Terms of payment—5 per cent. of the amount bid to company proposals, for which certified checks may be inclosed, which will be returned to bidders Feb. 8, unless the bid is accepted; 20 per cent. Feb. 15; 25 per cent. March 1; 25 per cent. March 15; and the remaining 25 per cent. April 1 next.

The company reserve the right to accept such bids as it deems for its best interest.

For further information apply at this office.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

UNMATURED STATE BONDS.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29, 1875. }

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved Jan. 29, 1875, I hereby invite proposals for the sale of any unmatured bonds of this State, to be addressed to me at the City of Lansing, at any time prior to the 20th of February, 1875. All proposals must state the amount of the bonds for sale, the price asked for the same, and contain a full description of the dates when due, and the issue to which they respectively belong. WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875. }

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 6th inst., and remain so until the 18th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875. }

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this company, due April 1, 1875, will, upon presentation and surrender thereof, at this office, receive payment therefor, at par, with the accumulated interest.

These bonds will not bear interest after maturity.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, (AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1875. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCK AND BOND TRANSFER-books of this company, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, will be closed for ten (10) days prior to the annual stockholders' meeting, to be held on Feb. 17, 1875. By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Great Western Railroad of 1859, and of the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company, are requested to send their address to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st., with a view of concerting measures for the protection of their interests.

CITY OF VICKSBURG BONDS.

Holders of the bonds of the City of Vicksburg, upon which default of interest was made on 1st January last, will please communicate as early as practicable with WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

SUITS OF ALL KINDS PROSECUTED, AND collections made by an experienced and reputable attorney, without charge unless successful; excellent references from clients. Address LAWYER, Post Office Box No. 2,432.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for officers and committees of this institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock, and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

DESK WANTED.—WANTED, A LARGE-SIZED second-hand office desk of the "rolling-top" pattern. Address, naming price, &c., J. C. R., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE

ARE THE MOST POTENT REMEDIAL AGENTS.

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.

And retail of all chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association are prepared to show samples and receive bids for all the Cattle Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875, inclusive. Bids to be opened at their office, 44th and 45th sts., East River, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SURVEYOR'S or Engineer's Transit. Address, with full description of instrument, G. COOKE, Madalin, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

72D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875. }

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 301,090

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875.
JOHN WR[illegible], Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 9th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 8 proximo., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, (free from tax,) payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.